Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Physical Degeneracy.

It is a serious question constantly forcing itself upon us whether we are not, as a people, actually degenerating in physical force. That this is true in certain directions cannot be denied. We do not know as this is true to a great extent among men who labor on our farms. We can find in every neighborhood giant frames holding within them giant constitutions. Such men live on plain food and are free from the carking cares that wear out constitutions differently framed.

But to the question. We think that we can solve the problem in part by referring to the nursery and the school-room. Children are kept shut up in close rooms at home six months in the year. During the summer months they are hived into tight school-rooms, and stimulated by rewards to become perfect scholars. The pale faces and tiny forms of children attest the treatment they receive. Too often there is a lack of nourishing food in early childhood. The same food that the father eats wherewith to engage in his labors, is forced down childrens' throats. Should we treat a calf or a lamb in this way and expect a well developed animal? The constant scenes of excitement occurring in our larger towns and villages is a source of much injury to the young. In many places the young are employed in scenes of excitement two or three evenings a week, keeping late hours and burning out the candle of life as fast as possible. Look at any young man who lives in this manner, and you will see a face as devoid of expression as a post, his face pale and his whole system dwarfish. Such can be seen almost everywhere at the present day.

It is a fixed law of our being that any undue excitement is followed by a reduction of physical energy. The man who indulges in a debauch, is stupid for ten days afterwards. The extreme anxiety to follow the constantly changing fashions tells heavily upon the female portion of society. Nothing to wear makes many a heart sad, and days and nights are spent in this direction wearing down many a frail form to one still frailer.

It we look for a moment at the history of past nations we shall see that the moment they departed from the greatest simplicity of life, they began to degenerate as a people. Yet there is one redeeming quality among us. Families that continue to degenerate in due time run out, and in a country like ours, their places will be supplied by those of a more vigorous character. The appearance of our returned soldiers, shows what may be done towards rendering the constitution more vigorous. Pale looking boys have returned with their faces bronzed, and weighing more than ever before. They have been exposed to out door labor, and compelled to eat the plainest food.

We believe in plain, wholsome and nourishing food, in pure air, in allowing children to play out of doors as much as possible, in early retiring to rest, and in avoiding all late assemblies, and all undue excitement. A violation of these rules is sure to tell upon the physical constitution. As a people we are fast becoming nervous, irritable and consequently easily excited. Our females are overtasked by household duties and are shut up too much within doors, over hot cooking stoves, consequently giving rise to a whole troop of diseases which the physician strives in vain to drive out of the system. Tonics and stimulants and anodynes but too often add fuel to the flames already raging. These things ought not so to be; they need not exist as they do. We care for our horses and our cattle, and understand pretty well the rules necessary for their welfare, but we sadly neglect ourselves.

Hogs.

Some of the best raisers of pork with whom we are acquainted, do not allow their hogs to have a pen out of doors during the second year. Pigs during their first year are fond of vegetable roots and will busy themselves in rooting after them. With suitable food they acquire length, breadth and depth, as is desirable by their owner, but it is at the expense of fat. The second year they should be treated in such a way as shall ensure the greatest amount of fat at the least expense. Keeping them under shelter and away from the ground, is unquestionably the right course to pursue. For several years past we have not allowed our pigs to have access to the ground at all, and from our limited experience in hog raising, we are led to believe that we have been the gainer over the old plan. We furnish them liberally with weeds, roots and grass from the garden, which they relish, and which helps to keep them employed and good natured. These are all important conditions of the hog in economical pork raising. We are inclined to believe that the most economical method of raising pork for most persons where they do not have a large dairy, is to obtain, in August or September, pigs, and winter them to be fattened and killed the next fall. It does not cost but one-half as much to winter them as a spring pig, and during the spring months they will grow rapidly and easily make a hog weighing from three to four hundred weight. The last hundred pounds in a heavy hog often costs as much as all the rest of him.

Names of Minerals.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As you name minerals that are sent to you by subscribers, I take the liberty to enclose two specimens that are found on my place. If at some convenient time you will give me their names and uses, if any, you will oblige a reader. S.

Augusta, July 3, 1865.

NOTE. The red and black specimen sent is trap. It is frequently found in veins bursting through the granite. In fact, it is lava from the ancient volcanoes which found vent through the seams in the rock which it filled with the melted rock and then cooled. It is also frequently met with in boulders in stone walls in your vicinity. It has no commercial value. In hardness it nearly approaches jasper. The grey colored specimen is quartzite. If found in place in a slaty structure, it would be called silicious slate. This is frequently found in proximity to the trap.—EDS.

Strength Uselessly Employed.

Among some of the great advantages gained over the past, which has in a great measure been brought about by the diffusion of information and the greater intelligence of the people, is a more correct estimate of the value of personal strength. We see evidence of this every day, in the employment of machinery and animal power for performing work heretofore accomplished only by manual labor—but we also see it in a greater appreciation among farmers of the value of human strength, and the duty of its preservation. Years ago, and not a *great many* years ago neither, it was customary for young men to test their strength by lifting and wrestling, and he who could lift the most or prove strongest in a wrestle with his fellows, was regarded as champion. This was no doubt very natural, but it was also very useless. We think there is much less of this spirit than formerly, and are glad to know there is. Not long ago a young farmer, now twenty-two years of age, who has just commenced upon a farm for himself, remarked to us that although his health was good, yet he was satisfied he injured himself when he was about seventeen, lifting a barrel of flour. Some of his companions had accomplished the feat and he did it to be equal with them. Now we regard such an outlay of human strength as not only useless and foolish, but more the accompaniment of a barbarous age and people than a civilized and enlightened community. The value of human health and strength is being more and more prized, we see less of the foolish outlay of strength, and by the employment of all possible machinery for taking the place of manual labor, our farmers are evincing a higher manhood: a more intelligent and rational life.

Hay Caps.

We have tried the experiment of making a new protection for hay against the rain. It is in fact a regular shelter tent. We took wide shingles sawed four feet long, nailed them at the butt on a stick for a ridge pole in the same way long shingles were formerly put on the roof of barns by lapping the edges under the other about an inch, and nailing through the top to the stick. Nailed on to each side of the stick, they form a house, or rather tent. Let the first row project above the ridge-pole two or three inches. The whole weight is about that of a small sized baby. The ridge-pole should be about six feet long so as to make a handle on each end for carrying them about. They can be packed in nests when not in use. They cost but a few minutes' work to make one, and the expense for material is about fourteen cents apiece. If any young farmer does not know how the shingles are laid, let him ask the first farmer he meets who is sixty years old, and he will tell him. Pins may be attached to the lower part of the tent as in cloth caps.

So long as cotton cloth is so high, we believe a very cheap and good substitute can be furnished in the *shingle hay tent*. The value of hay is much affected by wet, as every farmer knows, while some such protection, as we propose, will enable the haymaker to take better advantage of his work. We believe that a light covering like this tent can be employed with great advantage while all crops are going through the drying process. How convenient they would be to put over a barrel of apples in the orchard, while harvesting.

New Publications.

GALZAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY, while containing the usual amount of light and entertaining reading, devotes considerable space in each number to hrticles upon Mining, Agriculture, Scientific and Mechanical subjects, which gives the work a greater value, and commands for it a considerable circulation among classes of readers who do not generally subscribe to a work of this character. From our examination of the first number of the second volume—for July—we have formed a favorable opinion of the work. It has articles on "Mineral and Agricultural Resources of Utah," "Physical Geography of North America," "Wild Duck Shooting in Indiana," "Mining for Quicksilver," and several pages of mining and scientific intelligence, besides other articles of different degrees of merit. It is well printed and contains 112 pages each month at $4.00 per annum. From A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street, Boston.

REPORT OF THE FLAX AND HEMP COMMISSION. The Commissioners, consisting of J. K. Moorland, J. A. Warder, and Chas. Jackson, appointed by Congress for the purpose of making investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, have published the results of their labors, and we are favored with a copy of their report through Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture. It presents a fund of information regarding the history, cultivation and manufacture of flax and hemp, with a full report of all improved machinery for manufacturing the materials. Among the specimens presented for the examination of the Commissioners were well-grown flax seed and straw, and good specimens of cloth and kerseys manufactured from flax, forwarded by John D. Lang of Vassalboro'. We have prepared an article upon the subject of which this report treats, which will be published in our next.

The Holmes Library.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following letter from our agent V. Darling, Esq., who is now on a business tour for the *Farmer* through the county of Penobscot. For his interest in this matter—which has been exhibited heretofore—he is deserving the thanks of all who wish to see this work accomplished, a work which we hope will ere long be completed. The receipt of the money enclosed is hereby acknowledged:

"MESSRS. EDITORS:—Enclosed please find seven dollars contributed by the following, in aid of the "Holmes Library" for the Agricultural College, viz: Dr. C. E. Swan, Calais; D. M. Dunham, Bangor; Mrs. P. Copeland, Holden; Amos H. King, Goodale's Corner; J. D. Baker, South Orrington; A. N. Swett, do; Prince Higgins, Orrington Centre.

They wish in thus doing, not only to help rear a monument to DR. HOLMES at once conspicuous and enduring, but to supply a vital want for the College, and invite others to do likewise.

Bangor, July 10, 1865."

LARGE CALF. A correspondent informs us that Mr. Warren Jones, of Unity, has a cow four or five years old, that recently dropped a calf which weighed one hundred and thirty pounds.

The Department of Agriculture.

The following is from the *American Agriculturist* for July, and articles of a similar import have been published in several other agricultural journals:

"We have at Washington an 'Agricultural Bureau," supported at an annual expense to the country of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, including direct appropriations, the printing of reports, etc. It might be of great value to the country if properly managed. There are some excellent men engaged in subordinate positions, but we say plainly, that the present head of the Bureau is not competent for his position, and we are quite sure this is the general, if not the unanimous, opinion of the more intelligent agriculturists of the country who are awake to the improvement of this great interest. We should suppose the Commissioner himself would feel this after his four years of office. He must have received many direct and indirect intimations of the feelings and wishes of the public. Owing to the heavy pressure of other public interests upon the late President, the people have hitherto consented to hold the matter in abeyance, though consultations on the subject have been frequent. There is far from entire ignorance in regard to the schemes and "White House" influences that have been brought to bear to keep the Bureau under its past and present direction, and of the efforts to secure the favorable opinion of the next Congress. In behalf of our own hundreds of thousands of readers, and of the country at large, we beg President Johnson to give the subject his earliest possible attention, and place at the head of the Bureau some man of broad, comprehensive views and intelligence, one able to grasp the immense interests involved in the scope of the Department, and lay out and carry into execution such plans as will promote agricultural development and improvement. At present the Bureau falls infinitely below what it should and might be, and there is no hope of its being better, until under more competent direction."

☞When hay has been wet while partially made and in cock, spread it out as early as possible even before the wet is entirely off the grass. An hour of hot sun upon wet hay will cause it to turn black, but if spread open early, this may in a great measure, be prevented. It can then be shaken up again in an hour. In fact, wet hay should be stirred pretty frequently.

A "LONG HEAD." Mr. Samuel H. Whittier of Troy, sends us a head of Timothy—(*Phleum proteuse*) which measures ten inches in length. He writes that a great portion of the grass upon a parcel of land laid down last spring, has heads nearly as long as the one sent.

☞As a remedy for wounds and bruises of trees, the *Agriculturist* recommends melting grafting wax and applying it with a brush.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Butter Making.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was once asked by a Boston butter dealer, "What makes the Maine butter so soft and salvy?" Not being aware that such was the fact, I was loth to admit it, knowing that there were certainly favorable exceptions. I was assured that that was the character our butter bore in their market.

There are three requisites for good butter making, viz: good cows, good feed, and good butter-makers. Some cows' milk will make hard, yellow butter, while that from other cows with the same feed is softer, and has less color. The feed has something to do with the quality, as well as quantity of butter, upland pasture, where there is a good supply of white clover being preferable to low meadow land, where the feed is not so sweet. Any of us, were we under the necessity of buying our butter, would have a choice in selecting our butter makers, to say nothing of cows and feed. If our cows, and grazing lands are equal to those of other States, and it can be maintained—as is argued—that our butter is more "soft and salvy," it must appear that the making has something to do with it.

When from home upon a certain occasion, and in the company of intelligent ladies—butter makers—who were discussing the question of "washing the butter, or working it in water, one of them who discarded the practice turned to me and asked, "Does your wife wash her butter?" My reply was in the affirmative. She then asked, "What does she do it for? she does not do it to make it clean, does she?" adding that in her opinion "working the butter in water would extract from its goodness." My reply was in substance: butter is oil in a hardened form, which a gentle heat will change to a very lubricating oil, one of the best when fresh, for softening leather. Oil and water have no affinity for each other, and will not unite. Hence butter when worked in water will not unite with it, and the water can extract nothing from it but impurities—the buttermilk—which if allowed to remain will sour, and the mass become rancid. If the butter comes hard, and the milk can be thoroughly extracted, there may be less occasion for using water. But even then, in my opinion, it can do no harm, while in warm weather, when the butter is not hard, if pure cold water is added after the buttermilk is drawn off, and the butter worked in it, changing the water until it is not colored, but remains clear, it seems to me that the butter will in some measure, be brought out of this "soft and salvy" state, to a harder and purer lump, and if this is salted and allowed to stand until the next day, and then without warming it with the hands, thoroughly marked with a butter marker or ladle, all the pickle made by the salt, and remaining buttermilk extracted, and packed in tubs or jars, rightly prepared, and kept in a good cellar, covered one inch deep with pickle as strong as it can be made, I see no reason why it will not keep sweet a year.

Good butter is indispensable in good living, and should be had in every family. I believe that "soft and salvy," or rancid butter, are among the things that ought not to be, and appeal to the intelligent women, the butter makers of our State for their opinion in this respect.

Vassalboro'. BY A CLOSE OBSERVER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Destroy the Millers.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice by the papers, that unusual depredations are being committed this year, upon apple trees, shrubs &c., by caterpillars, and worms of different kinds. All of which I presume it is generally admitted, propagated by millers. Some years ago, when my orchard was beginning to bear, it was infested with aphis, and wherever they were, the ants, or pismires were in abundance; which I supposed caused the trouble. Knowing their fondness for sweets; I thought I would make a wholesale destruction of them. For that purpose I took forty quart bottles, and filled them half full of sweetened water, and hung them round in the trees. But the ants were either too cunning, or too spry, for not one was caught. But every bottle caught hundreds of millers; some were nearly full. I judged I caught ten thousand. I have since raised more than 1000 bushels of apples, and never to my knowledge a wormy one. I have never seen a borer, and very few caterpillars. Whether their absence is caused by the destruction of the millers, I am not certain, but think it is. I am satisfied that a bottle hung upon a tree; will kill every miller that lights upon it, if there is water enough to drown him. The bottle should be hung the first of August. A. CUSHMAN.

Sherman, July 10*th*, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

Imported Fancy Pigeons.---No. 3.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

This pigeon is acknowledged to be the "king of pigeons." Its wonderful performances in flight, its superior intelligence over others, and its intuitive knowledge of the locality of its home when hundreds of miles away, have been an interesting study to the ancients as well as to men of the present day. They have been known to make sixty miles in one hour, but their usual speed on the wing is from thirty to forty miles per hour, and with unerring certainty will find their home even hundreds of miles away. A carrier will carry a message from a strange place to his own home, but will not take a message from his home to another place. I knew of a gentleman that purchased a pair of carriers, put them in a small box and put them under the seat he occupied in the cars, and carried them a distance of thirty-three miles to another city. He put them in his coop with his other pigeons that had their liberty, and they were there at four o'clock in the afternoon. At six the former owner went to feed his own birds and there were the pair of carriers that the gentleman took home by the cars. I received one of a pair of carriers that were landed in Halifax from England. They were old birds and very superior ones. The next morning after they were landed, the female was missing and could not be found, and as several days passed without finding her the gentleman thought she must have been killed by either cats or hawks. On the ninth morning after her disappearance he went to feed his birds, and the female carrier was on the floor of the coop. He was astonished to see her, and stepped toward her, but she did not move; he took her up, she was just alive, but died in his hands. After a careful examination, and judging from the difference between the bird when he first received her (being very large and heavy and in perfect health then) and now a mere skeleton, with not a sign of food in her crop or stomach, he came to the conclusion that she undertook to return to England, and after flying several days over the water without food or drink or rest, she returned and died. They are a strong, powerful bird, great length of wing, long, slender neck, small head and a beak from one inch and a quarter to an inch and three-quarters in length. At the base of the beak is a spongy substance called the wattle, and the same surrounds the eyes; what particular use this serves in the construction of the bird, has never been discovered or explained satisfactorily. There are a variety of colors—white, black, blue, red, dun, silver and nankin; their feathers are very close and compact, and give them a very smooth appearance; they are very quick in their movements, and rather shy with strangers. W.

For the Maine Farmer.

Pulverising the Soil.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—To thoroughly pulverize the soil, and to a good depth, is of the utmost importance. To effect this it is necessary to have plows of the right construction. A plow that will cling well to the ground without bearing on, and that will "crave the land" as it is termed, just enough, and not too much, and withal run to the proper depth, is a jewel. It is important too, that we may effect the work with the least possible fatigue to the team. And these are subjects which should command the attention of the skillful mechanic as well as the practical farmer.

It is always necessary to clear away the obstructions to the plow, and prevent the accumulation of ridges around the borders of the field, even if we use a cart to remove them to the upper parts of the land if a side hill plow be used.

A proper rotation of crops is highly important, and to bring sward lands often under the plow is eminently calculated to enrich the soil. Turning under the grass stubble immediately after haying and seeding with fresh grass seed is a most excellent method of recruiting the soil. This method has not yet attracted the attention of farmers to a sufficient extent. JOHN E. ROLFE.

Rumford, July 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

Information Wanted.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you or some one of your many correspondents, inform me through the *Farmer*, how I can best bring up a young colt without allowing it to suckle its dam. An early answer is solicited. SUBSCRIBER.

Calais, July 8*th*, 1865.

Agricultural Miscellany.

A Chat on Farm Management.

Two farmers and their families were, on a certain occasion, spending a social evening together. The conversation of the men, naturally enough, turned upon subjects embraced in their experience in husbandry. After awhile Mr. H. propounded this question to his friend Mr. D—.

"How is it that, with less land than I have, you manage to produce more grain, hay, cattle, sheep and every other farm product, than I do?"

"Do you know, for a fact, that my farm products are greater than yours," pleasantly asked Mr. D.

"To be sure I do," responded Mr. H.; "I can see the results of both farms, and you know, as well as I do, that what I state is true."

"Well," said D., "I believe the fact is as you state it to be. Nor is there any mystery about it. It is owing entirely to our different modes of farming. You till or farm more ground than I do, and expend more in the business, without corresponding results. You do not pay attention enough to the character of the different portions of your farm or sufficiently study the kind of product to which they are severally the best adapted. Another thing is important. It is not sufficient, to insure a good crop of any kind, to put seed in the ground. The soil wants preparation and sustenance to start the crop, and good tillage to insure a paying yield at harvest. If old logs or half decayed trees, heaps of stones edged with briars and bushes, are allowed to cumber a field or meadow it is impossible that the product, of a given number of acres of such land should equal that from which all such encumbrances have been carefully removed. Then, again, there is a loss from cultivating low pieces of ground submerged, as it were, much of the season essential to the growth and perfection of the crop. These sections of a farm—they are found scattered over most of those of any considerable dimensions—with me are prepared by trenching and filling in of the scattered or refuse stones found about the place and the earth thrown back upon them and thus made productive.

Land to yield remuneratively, must be fed or stimulated by manure; hence nothing about a place, which will aid in making a compost, should be allowed to waste its fertilizing properties 'on the desert air.' To prepare this, the floors of stables, styles, and the like, should be occasionally taken up, and the accumulations under them used as a portion of the compost heap, or applied directly to the land when suitable for use. In this way a farmer's out-buildings are rendered healthful, their decay retarded, while the vigor of the growing crop is much increased. These, singly, considered, may be regarded, by many, as small matters, but the farmer who neglects them will fail to derive that remuneration from his farm which an observance of them would certainly produce.

Much is also lost by doing things out of season. If seeding be done too early, replanting may be necessary, which detracts so much from the value of the crop. If too late, an entire failure or immature yield is the consequence. In a word, do everything in its season, and do it well, and there will be little danger of loss from short crop.

It is one thing, and a good one, to raise a heavy crop, but this is not all the secret of success, as a farmer. It is equally important to save for use and market what the earth has kindly supplied as a reward of our labors. Be careful to save as well as produce, and there is no hazard in asserting that a farmer will have no cause to complain of the recompense accorded to his capital and labor.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Hay Cured without Drying---Suggestions for Experiments.

With us all it is a great object to make hay of good quality with little labor. We all have our notions and prejudices, some well formed and others simply prejudices. The Agricultural papers have of late contained several articles on curing hay with very little drying, packing it away so as to exclude all the air possible, and have given statements of the great excellence of the cattle feed thus prepared. When vegetable substances containing as considerable a proportion of water as recently cut grass does, are closely packed and left to themselves, they will ferment. The result of the fermentation is heat, throwing off water and carbonic acid, a softening of the material, and certain changes in its chemical constitution. These changes of character, if not carried too far, are in no way deleterious, but in fact render a portion of the woody fibre digestible, which before was not so.

An article called "Brown Hay" is made in Europe in several ways, all dependent on the same principle. When the grass is cut it is left a while to wilt, a day or two, according to the weather, then laid up in heaps of the size of ordinary hay cocks, which, after standing a day or two longer are lifted without stirring, and laid together in large heaps or stacks and well trodden down as they are laid up. The stacks are formed to shed the rain, and sometimes a little salt is sprinkled in as they are made. The wilted grass is often hauled to barns, or rather buildings for the purpose, and these are packed full, each forkful being thoroughly trodden. When the fermentation comes on in the buildings or the stacks, it will heat and steam powerfully, and there may even be some danger of spontaneous combustion, if dry matters are in close proximity. As the heat subsides, it is trodden again in order to keep all tight when the hay settles, as it does very much, the bulk being reduced fully one half. If the air gains access by crocks or otherwise, mildew will follow. Cattle of all kinds are very fond of this food. It is hard and compressed, like pressed hay—all in a mat—of a brown color, and a sweet, somewhat hay-like odor. In the stack or mow it may be cut with the hay knife or a hatchet, and it is easily broken up to feed out. This article, therefore, however produced, is nothing new, but has an established reputation, and is, no doubt, a very good way to make hay, especially when the grass is very full of weeds; for all these disappear in the softening process which the hay undergoes (unless they are coarse, or of an acrid, or very hard character)

It is said that well wilted grass may be baled up in the field, and thus cured without further care, except to pile the bales together and protect them from rain by a covering of hay or straw.—*Agriculturist for July.*

Prepare for the Fairs.

[As applicable to our own latitude as to the Western States.—EDS.]

By the receipts of premium lists and reports of the proceedings of business meetings of the officers of our various agricultural and mechanical societies, we are admonished of the fact that more than usual efforts are being made by the managers of the usual autumnal exhibitions. The premium lists that we have had occasion to particularly examine, are, in the main, well arranged and liberal; more so, we think, than those of any previous year.

Pecuniarily, last year, western fairs were eminently successful. Many societies that were in debt for grounds and appurtenances, cleared off their entire indebtedness. Others partially accomplished this, while still others were enabled to greatly enlarge and beautify their premises. In some instances the character of the exhibitions last fall may have fallen short of that of some previous years and of the hopes of the managers or the expectations of the public. But last year we were entering upon the fourth year of an exhaustive war that had summoned from our farms so many of our best and most enterprising men. Then, no one could see the ignominious bursting of the rebellion bubble. The most sagacious men looked upon the struggle as even then to be a protracted one, and we consider it, as we did then, one of the best evidences of the intrinsic greatness of this people that the industrial classes were able to make these fairs the creditable efforts they generally were.

Now, however, all this is changed. The musket hangs against the wall, the sword rests in its scabbard, the brave heart and strong arms that were then so sternly battling for their country, are again home to bless the nation with active efforts in the walks and ways of peace. Nature promises the most abundant harvests the prairies have yet returned for the toil of man. Peace and plenty reign everywhere. Doing so well last year with plenty only, how much better should we do the present season! Let there be a grand effort of the farmers and mechanics to second the acts of their own society officers to render the agricultural fairs of 1865 the largest, the best, and the most beneficial in their effects of any that have yet been held. Prepare for them in season. Let every one early resolve to add something to the collection to be then displayed. stimulate each other by comparing products and making known processes. Make these fairs the means of exchange, the medium of social development, and prime instruments in the general progress and elevation of Western agriculture. Apply to the secretaries of your local organizations for regulations and premium lists.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Gadflies.

The gadfly is known to naturalists as the *æstris boais*. It punctures the integument of cattle, and then deposits its ova, or eggs. In this situation the ova mature, until they are capable of enjoying an independent existence. They then make their exit through the external outlet, fall too and burrow into the ground, and remain there until the period of their metamorphosis takes place, when they assume the form of winged insects. In this form they multiply the species by the deposit of their ova. They probably occasion much irritation; and in view of getting rid of them, I usually puncture the tumor, by means of a thumb lancet, and squeeze out the parasite.

The following paragraph is from the pen of Gunther; and I urge the reader, if he be the owner of live stock, to give them an occasional dose of sulphur; for I contend that no living creature can ever be infested with parasites, when its system is saturated with sulphur.

"The gadfly not only persecutes healthy oxen, by its bites, during summer, but also deposits its eggs in their skin, which give rise to tumors on the back and other parts, in which the larvæ become developed. They live there on the succulent fluid which the soft parts secrete, and make their escape thence in the following spring, in order to become metamorphosed. The greater the number of tumors, the more is the strength of the animal diminished by the pain and suppuration. For this reason we should endeavor to free the animal, as soon as possible, from these larvæ pests, by frequently washing these tumors with camphorated brandy, or forcibly compressing them, which either crushes the insect or forces it to make its exit. When they have attained the size of a filbert, an incision must be made into the part, which is then to be covered with a pitch plaster. A few doses of sulphur are to be given intereally. We are told that those oxen that have taken sulphur for a long period of time, are not infested by gadflies."—*Dr. Dadd.*

Summer Drinks.

Many wish something other than water during the hot days of summer, and there are many drinks in use which serve to allay thirst more readily than the same amount of pure water. All of these popular beverages contain vegetable acids in a dilute state, and these when taken in moderation, are both cooling and tonic. The very general use of lemonade, which may be taken as a type of these drinks, is due to something more than its agreeable taste, and is popular testimony to the refrigerant poperty of citric acid of the lemon, qualified by sugar, and flavored with the oil from the rind, more or less of which becomes mixed with the juice in the process of squeezing, forms lemonade. This may be imitated and the component parts put up in a dry form, as in Morris' Concentrated Lemonade, which we have before noticed as a most convenient substitute for fresh lemons. Those who live where lemons are not obtainable, or where they are too expensive, make use of substitutes. A kind of "switchell" is made in some localities, which serves as a very good summer drink, and is much used in the hay field. It is made of vinegar, molasses and water, and flavored with ginger—a homely substitute for lemonade, but very good and much better than many things that are drank. Some of the acid fruits may be made to furnish cooling and pleasant beverages, and we allude to the matter now to suggest providing a stock for another summer. Currants, dried as described in another article will be found very convenient, as their acid is very refreshing, and a large supply may be put up with very little expenditure for sugar. Where the Barberry is common, a most excellent material for summer beverage may be stored up. The fruit simply preserved in sugar, makes a sort of convesre, which, infused into boiling water gives a palatable drink; but the best way is to make a syrup by boiling the fruit in water and convert the strained liquid into syrup by adding a pound and a half of sugar to the pint. It bottled and set in a cool place it will keep a long time. Added to water in palatable quantity, it is not only pleasant in health but very useful as a drink in fevers. Rasberry Vinegar or Raspberry Shrub is one of the pleasant and nice articles that can be made in the family. Raspberries are placed in a jar and covered with strong vinegar, and set in a cool place for 24 hours. The next day as many more berries are added as the vinegar will cover, and so for a third day. After the last berries have been in for a day, set the jar in a kettle of water, and bring it to a scald, and then strain out the juice through a flannel. Add one pound of white sugar to each 1½ pint of juice, and heat in a tin or porcelain vessel to the boiling point, skim, and bottle. Do not boil any longer than necessary to remove the scum. Thus prepared it will keep for years.—*Agriculturist.*

Pasture Shelter.

Many of our hill-side pastures are well shaded, and afford delightful resting places for sheep and other stock from the heats of the noon-day sun, but many of them are not. We regard good shelter, artificially erected, as of great importance in such cases. It may be secured by simple stakes covered over on the top with boughs or other roofing, and open at the side, but considering the great trouble from flies, in such cases, it is worth while to consider whether a cooler and dark covering is not better.

We rather like the idea of Solomen Green, of Townsend, Mass., who says he has kept sheep thirty years, and advises to have small buildings erected in sheep pastures, and that they should be dark, so that the sheep by going into them avoid the flies. He says that the sheep will go in at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and remain till four o'clock in the afternoon. "The house," he says, "should be built on runners, so that it can be moved, and this will enrich the land. A house twelve feet square is sufficient to hold a dozen sheep and their lambs. Move it its length once in two or three weeks."

This, it will be seen, accomplishes two objects. It protects the sheep, inducing them to keep quiet during the heat of the day, and it thoroughly manures the pasture at a trifling expense of time. In this way you may fertilize the top of gravelly knolls and sand hills. The lower places will take care of themselves from the wash of the higher.

Those who take pride in their stock will not grudge them a little comfort of this kind, in pastures exposed to the sun all day. The expense is trifling, compared with the advantage to be gained.—*Plowman.*

Inhuman Treatment of Animals Intended for Food.

To condemn an animal to be slaughtered is, in too many instances, to give it up during the intervening days between condemnation and execution, to the most inhuman torture. Cattle and sheep are rapidly driven to market in hot, dry, weather, with very inadequate provision for feeding and watering, and insufficient rest. In this starved, overheated condition, the animal is surely not fit to be slaughtered for food. But this is not the worst treatment by far, to which poor animals and fowls intended for the shambles are subjected. It is enough to make one's heart bleed, to see the cruelty practiced upon calves which are brought to market. With their legs tied together, they are thrown about the boat and wharves as though they were inanimate, pitched into a wagon or cart without any reference to comfort, and brutally stamped upon to pack them closely, their heads and legs hanging over the edge of the vehicle, and then jolted through the streets, as if they had no feeling.

But even this refinement of cruelty is, if anything surpassed, by what we are credibly informed may be seen on a public wharf, in one of our large cities, viz., the scalding and plucking of fowls while they are alive! Surely, such heartless cruelty to animals—which is, indeed very mildly stated above—should be checked by law, if only upon that ground alone. But we claim their attention to it on grounds bearing upon the health of the community; starved, overdriven, bruised, and scalded meat not being fit for food. This is a matter that our profession should take pains to enlighten the community on.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

Bring out your "Drew" Stock!

Through the liberality of several gentlemen the North Kennebec Agricultural Society are enabled to offer the following premiums on "Drew Stock," to be awarded at their next annual Show in October:

Two hundred and fifty dollars for the best trotting Stallion, Gelding, or mare of any age, style, gait or action and speed considered, best three in five to harness, mile heats $50; second best, $25.

Best Gelding or Mare, four years old and under five, best two in three, to harness, mile heats, style, speed and action considered, $50; $25.

Best Gelding or Mare, three years old and under four, best two in three, to harness, mile heats, style, speed and action considered, $25; second, $15.

Best two year olds, and under three, to be shown to halter, $20; second, $10.

Best Yearling, $15; second, $5.

Best Sucker, $10; second, $5.—*Waterville Mail.*

Elderberry Wine.

Elderberries, ten gallons; water ten gallons; white sugar, forty-five pounds; red tar, eight ounces; fermented with yeast in the usual manner when in the cask; ginger root, sliced, or allpice, four ounces; bitter almonds, three ounces; suspended in a bag, may be allowed to infuse in the liquor when it is fermented; they are then to be removed. Brandy may be added or not. When the wine is clear, which will be in about three months, it may be drawn off from the lees and bottled. The spices may be varied according to taste.

Currant Wine.

[We publish the following from an exchange, as it contains the information asked for by several correspondents.—EDS.]

"The currants should be fully ripe when picked; put them into a large tub, in which they should remain a day or two; then crush with the hands, unless you have a small patent winepress, in which they should not be pressed too much, or the stems will be bruised and impart a disagreeable taste to the juice. If the hands are used, put the crushed fruit, after the juice has been poured off, in a cloth or sack and press out the remaining juice. Put the juice back into the tub after cleansing it, where it should remain about three days, until the first stages of fermentation are over; and removing once or twice a day the scum copiously arising to the top. Then put the juice in a vessel—a demijohn, keg or barrel—of a size to suit the quantity made, and, to each quart of juice add three pounds of the best yellow sugar, and soft water sufficient to make a gallon.

Thus, then ten quarts of juice and thirty pounds of sugar, will give you ten gallons of wine, and so on in proportion. Those who do not like sweet wine can reduce the quantity of sugar to two and a half; or who wish it very sweet, raise to three and half pounds per gallon.

The vessel must be full and the bung or stopper left off until fermentation ceases, which will be in twelve or fifteen days. Meanwhile the cask must be filled up daily with currant juice left over, as fermentation throws out the impure matter. When fermentation ceases, rack the wine off carefully; either from the spiggot or by a syphon, and keep running all the time. Cleanse the cask thoroughly with boiling water, and then return the wine, bung up tightly, and let stand four or five months, when it will be fit to drink, and can be bottled if desired.

All the vessels, casks, &c., should be perfectly sweet, and the whole operation should be with an eye to cleanliness. In such event, every drop of brandy, or other spirituous liquors added will detract from the flavor of the wine and will not in the least degree increase its keeping qualities. Currant wine made in this way will keep for an age. We have some made in 1856, which is really an excellent article.

We see it recommended to take one-third juice and two-thirds water, also four pounds of sugar to the gallon. This is rather sirup than wine, and few will relish it after comparing it with that which we recommend."

To Preserve Fruits Fresh.

To begin properly, have a supply of cans or bottles, capable of being made air-tight. We prefer glass or common queensware, with openings large enough to admit of perfect cleansing. Tin rusts so easily that they in the end prove least valuable. Have a large boiler in which the cans are to be set, in cold water, (if of glass or china,) and brought to a brisk boil before the fruit is put into them. A preserving kettle, in which to scald the fruit, and another to keep syrup hot in are necessary. For bottles, have corks that fit very tight, even after dipping in boiling water. Have a wide mouthed tunnel to pass the fruit through, and a perforated ladle to drain it. A vessel of melted sealing wax should be convenient, and some bits of ice are useful.

Now take sound, ripe fruit, freshly gathered, prepare as if for the table. Prepare a kettle of syrup of the fruit if possible. When you are sure the fruit and syrup are boiling hot, begin your operations. Fill your cans while in the boiling water with fruit; fill up every crevice with boiling syrup. Close the vessel immediately and seal securely; smooth the wax with a knife and lay on a piece of ice to cool it instantly, and if you use tin cans, set them at once into cold water.

To seal up instantly in air-tight cans, sound, fresh fruits or vegetables while boiling hot, is the whole mystery of potting.

Two parts beeswax and one of rosin makes good sealing wax. Plaster of Paris, mixed to a paste, small quantities at a time, makes a good seal for pickles or preserves. We have seen our friends, the shakers, keep peaches in perfection in wide mouthed stone jars, over which a stout cloth dipped in beeswax, was snugly fastened.

Tin cans made when it was customary to solder up fruit, can be made very convenient by putting on them rings two inches deep, and one inch larger in circumference than the opening. A cork fits into the ring as into a bottle, and makes the can quite as convenient.

If your fruit keeps well, it will shrink from the mouth of the bottle; if in cans, they will show no signs of swelling, or may concave slightly. A cool, dry place is of first importance in keeping potted fruit, preserves, &c., and we reiterate light is the most active agent of destruction with which the housewife has to contend in any department.—HOUSEKEEPER in *Country Gentleman.*

The Road to Poor Farming.

1. Invest all your capital in land, and run in debt for more.

2. Hire money to stock your farm.

3. Have no faith in your own business, and be always ready to sell out.

4. Buy mean cows, spavined horses, poor oxen, and cheap tools.

5. Feed poor hay and mouldy corn-stalks exclusively, in order to keep your stock tame; fiery cattle are terribly hard on old rickety wagons and plows.

Use the oil of hickory freely whenever your oxen need strength; it is cheaper than hay or meal, and keeps the hair lively, and pounds out all the grub.

7. Select such calves for stock as the butchers shun—beauties of runts, thin in the hams, and pot-bellied; but be sure and keep their blood thin by scanty herbage; animals are safest to breed from that havn't strength to herd.

8. Be cautious about manufacturing manure; it makes the fields look black and mournful about planting time; besides it is a deal of work to haul it.

9. Never waste time by setting out fruit and shade trees; fruit and leaves rotting around a place makes it unhealthy.

Supply of Grain at the West.

A careful and reliable estimate gives the amount of wheat on hand waiting eastern market in the country north, west and northwest of La Crosse at four million bushels, of which at least one millions is in the hands of farmers. Some farmers up the Chippewa, St. Croix and Missouri rivers have three years' crop still in store, waiting for higher prices, which will never come. But little wheat is coming forward, held back by the insufficient price and enormous rates of freight. On the Minnesota river, above St. Paul, wheat is a drug at fifty cents a bushel. In the storehouses thousands of bushels are waiting transportation, and thousands upon thousands of bushels have suffered from dampness and heating. Some dealers who b

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

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NOTICES.

M. V. Darling is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in Penobscot County.

Construction and Re-construction.

In looking over the past history of our country, we are apt to regard the Declaration of Independence and of peace as the great crisis in American History. So in the recent rebellion we look upon the war as the grand crisis in our present state of affairs. But there is another view. When peace was declared with Great Britain in 1782, we were left virtually with thirteen independent republics, each to a certain extent jealous of each other's power. In fact, we had no government. The Continental Congress had no authority. They could recommend, but could not compel a single State to execute a law. The States had just acquired their independence from a foreign power, and should they now give up any portion of what they had fought for so long to obtain? Here was the great crisis in American history. Had these thirteen colonies persisted in this course, independent of each other, we should have been in the same miserable political condition as the South American republic.

The only condescension on their part was to become members of a compact, somewhat similar to that of the late Southern Confederacy. Then came the trying question, how shall there be an equality among States differing so much in population, wealth, and in other respects, To settle this question satisfactorily, required the highest qualities of statesmanship. As was natural, coexistent with the Declaration of Independence, Congress formed a plan for the union of the colonies which occupied full two years in discussion, and which was finally adopted by them, though not satisfactorily to themselves, yet as the only one likely to be adopted by the people; but after all this time, only four States could be led to adopt it. The difficulty was still further increased as it was not to go into operation without the consent of all the States. Never was a task more difficult, and requiring wiser statesmanship than at this moment. It was not till four years after, that the last State, Maryland, gave its consent to a ratification. At last the Confederacy of the thirteen States was publicly declared by Congress. But this Confederacy was very far from being what the people wanted. It served a little better to unite the people in carrying on the war and that was all. Each State was still independent. The Confederate Congress had no power to enforce a single law upon any State. If a sum of money was to be raised by New York, it could reccommend to that State the sum necessary, but could not enforce it. The consequence was, that the States generally refused to obey even the recommendations of Congress. There was no provision made for imposing a revenue on foreign goods. New York could levy such a tax, but Massachusetts could take advantage of New York by admitting goods free. The consequence would be that the trade would all go to Massachusetts. There was no Superior Court for settling difficulties between citizens of different States, nor was there any power to make treatics with foreign powers. This negative condition of things came near being our ruin. At this period the country was miserably poor. Unlike our soldiers to-day, who return from the war with liberal bounties, our revolutionary sires returned to their homes with scarcely a dollar, without clothing and without credit. Many of these were compelled to take an axe on their shoulder, which was almost literally their only property, and go into the wilderness and hew themselves out a home. There were no manufactures, no commerce, in fact, nothing to stimulate men to action as at the present day. We had acquired our independence, and that was enough; but for the moment it was like throwing a child into the street to take care of himself. In a future chapter we may notice the operation of the Confederacy which subsequently led to the adoption of the Constitution. A brief review of our nation's history at the period of construction, will leave us the better prepared to see the difficulties and the course to be pursued in reconstruction.

Revenue from the Income Tax. The returns of Incomes for 1864 show a very large increase on the previous year. The special tax of October, 1864, of 5 per cent. realized to the treasury some $36,000,000. At the present rates of 5 per cent. on incomes of under $5,000 and 10 per cent. on those above $5000, the amount realized would have been about $50,000,000. The Springfield *Republican* estimates the amount the present year to exceed $140,000,000, making no account of the amount to be derived from the assessment of this tax in districts which were in insurrection in 1863, and of course had no revenue officers. Should the increase throughout the country be but 100 per cent. this assessment will bring to the treasury $100,000,000 at least, or the interest upon $1,650,000,000 of the Government debt at six per cent. If there is no increase in the other sources of revenue and the tax derived therefrom only equals the amount of the past year—about $165,000,000—we have an aggregate of internal revenue sufficient to pay the interest upon the whole national debt, calling it $2,750,000,000, and a balance of $100,000,000 for a sinking fund, which in a little more than twenty years will entirely liquidate it. In this estimate we say nothing of what may be realized from the vast and productive States south of the Potomac, make no account of the promise of an unprecedented prosperity, in the coming twenty years of peace, and the developments of new sources of wealth in the mighty West and Southwest. There doubtless will be years of short crops, lessened incomes and partially discouraged manufacturing industry; but four years of dreary war have only begun to open up to view the almost unlimited resources of our country, and the very dawn of peace but presents them more vividly.

Treatment of Union Prisoners. In a letter written at Montreal, H. S. Foote fully confirms the reports which we have read of Southern inhumanities to Union prisoners. It states positively that Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, endorsed the proposition of a brute named Northrop to withhold meat altogether from Union prisoners, and to give them nothing but vegetables and bread. For attempts to bring this matter to the attention of the rebel Congress, Mr. Foote says he was "acrimoniously censured." Thus, by their own confessions, the rebel government deliberately planned to starve the prisoners who fell into their hands.

☞ Samuel Jewett, Esq., a venerable and well known resident of Pittston, died in that town on Wednesday last, at the age of 93 years. Mr. Jewett was a native of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, having moved to the Kennebec in the year 1800.

A Day of Rest.

Both human and divine law has set apart one day in seven as a day of rest. This is a wise provision. All nature requires its period of repose in order to push forward with renewed vigor. To the farmer, this day is one of significance, and we always pity the man who thinks he must work seven days in a week when the great majority can get along better by resting on the seventh day.

Our religious contemporaries are discussing the propriety of having two sermons a day in our churches, and as good farmers generally go to church on Sundays with their families, the matter of sermons especially interests them. There seems to be something wrong in our present arrangements of public worship, but how to change it for the better is a difficult question. The man who has labored hard all the week, the moment he takes his seat in church, begins to feel an uncontrollable drowsiness come over him. Good Deacon Toner, one of the best of men the world ever saw, sets the example, and balancing himself between conscience, and duty and sleep, contrives to hear a little of the sermon and sleep more. Nearly all the hard laboring population are in the same condition, and the minister goes home dejected at the thought that his sermon has made no impression, while nothing short of an angel's voice would arouse such sleepy men. The truth is, there is something wrong. We confess we do not blame the good old deacon for feeling sleepy. To him it is nature's sweet restorer, which no theology can overcome. Then, too often the sermon has nothing to enlist the attention and keep it awake. Many religious societies are attempting to effect a reform by only one regular service a day. Without discussing the propriety of this here, we think we can solve the difficulty in part, and could we write so as to reach the ears of many clergymen, we would tell them what we think would improve their condition manyfold. We have noticed as a general rule that the poorer the preacher the longer the sermon, or, in other words, the man who is conscious of his inferiority to some others tries to make up in quantity what he lacks in quality. Never did a man make a greater mistake. If our country clergymen generally would take a sharp knife, cut their sermons in twain, and instead of half a dozen unnaturally long caudal appendages, put one short one to the one part, and appropriate beginning to the other, and thus make two sermons out of it, instead of one, they would at once rise many per cent. in the estimate of their hearers. We believe more clergymen lose their positions in country towns, especially, from long sermons than from all other causes combined. A conscientious desire to do their hearers all the good they can, leads them into this mistake. Especially during the summer months we believe that if a congregation would know before hand that the sermon would be short, they would generally keep awake, whereas, should a man go into the pulpit who is proverbial for long sermons, the greater part of the congregation would make up their minds to go to sleep as soon as possible. We write what we are not now specially troubled with, but what we have seen to any extent. We think we can set it down as a truth, that when a congregation leave the house complaining that the sermon was too long, the discourse did but little good to anybody. It is of no use to resist stubborn facts, it is far better sometimes, to obviate a difficulty by going round it than by trying to break it down.

Fifty years ago, the people had no other source of intellectual and religious instruction save through the pulpit on the Sabbath. Long prayers and long sermons could then be endured and enjoyed, but now, knowledge of all kinds is poured upon the public mind like a flood, and the formal prayer and sermon must, in a measure, conform to the present condition of things. We believe that if every clergyman would whisper in his sleepy deacon's ear that he should make a short sermon, he would keep awake and listen throughout. We write from no captious spirit, but with a sincere desire to remedy a widely existing difficulty.

Gov. Cony's Letter on Re-construction. At the celebration of the Fourth of July in Gardiner, a letter was read from Governor Cony giving his opinion upon the re-construction of the rebel States, a subject which more than any other engrosses the attention of the American people and which next to the suppression of the rebellion and the destruction of slavery, will exert the greatest influence upon the future destiny of the country. The letter is marked with the ability and candor which characterize the public communications of Gov. Cony, and the conclusions which he reaches will be generally endorsed by the thinking and intelligent people of the State. He takes the ground that having bestowed freedom upon the colored people of the South, it is the duty of the nation to release them from all the disabilities attaching to their former condition as slaves. In other words, in making them freemen, to give them the rights and privileges of freedmen. He says:

"To allow their masters, whose hands are red with the blood of our murdered countrymen, and their hearts filled with ill suppressed rage and hate toward the government they failed to destroy, to resume at once their political rights and relations, and to remit to the guardianship of these men the liberties and franchises of the colored loyalists, depriving them of all potential voice in framing the laws by which they are to be governed, and by which they should be protected, would be an act, the fatuity of which would be equalled only by its infamy, and an infamy which has itself no parallel in the annals of mankind. If to the slave we have given liberty without the power of protecting it, a situation more abject and remediless than that of this race cannot be conceived. While the revolted States are held, as they now are by the President, in abeyance, their powers suspended, it will be within the scope of the national authority to provide for the wants of the freedmen, which have been alluded to. In a comparitively brief period the objection of ignorance as disqualifying him (which would be equally good against all complexion) would be removed, and he become trained to an intelligent exercise of the functions of citizenship."

The Season. The season during the past week has not been very favorable for hay-making. The days alternated between fair and foul, and while one day giving promise of good weather and inducing farmers to get down considerable hay, would disappoint them the next by rain and clouds. Notwithstanding this, those who have had their eyes open, and taken advantage of the weather have succeeded in getting in some good hay. The crop is abundant and will be much heavier than for many years. On Saturday last, we saw on the farm of Alden Sampson, Esq., of Manchester, twenty tons of hay in one field, all of which was in bunches and about half of which was covered with caps. Eleven men were engaged in the field in various operations, and it was one of the most beautiful and satisfying sights we ever beheld. Mr. Sampson will cut about two hundred tons.

On Monday of this week, this section was visited by a copious rain. It was much needed by corn, potatoes and grain, all of which promise heavy yields. A more favorable season for vegetation of all kinds has not occurred for a period of more than ten years.

The nights, during the past week, have been rather cool for July.

☞ The Portland *Argus* states that the revenue cutters along the coast of this State, are to aid in enforcing the law against the destruction of menhaden and porgies, enacted last winter, forbidding under severe penalties the using of seines for taking them. All parties violating the law within a marine league from the shore, will be liable.

The New Depot in this City. Work has already been commenced upon the new passenger depot in this city. It is to be of wood, erected upon the site of the old depot, its dimensions being as follows: length 274 feet, width 64 feet, hight of post 24 feet. This will be twenty feet longer than the old one and of the same width. The reception rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and ticket office are to be in the same position in which they were in the old depot, and to obviate the inconvenience of a narrow and crowded platform between the passenger rooms and track, a projection of five feet will be made. This will give a platform fourteen feet wide between the rooms and track. The reception rooms will be each 25 by 15 feet, leaving a ticket office ten feet square between the rooms. A platform twenty-four feet wide extends the whole length of the depot on the east side, with doors opening into the street. At the north end of the depot is to be a workshop, and in the south end a baggage-room over which will be a conductors room, reached by a flight of stairs inside. There will be three tracks running into the depot. The roof of the building is to be a gambrel-roof, the lower part shingled, the upper part gravelled, and a deck, or ventillator of the most approved pattern will extend the entire length of the depot. The work of erection has been taken by contract by Thomas Holt, a builder of experience who will carry it through with energy. The foundation will probably be ready by August 10th, and the depot completed in three months from that date. Our citizens should rejoice that while they are to have a building with ample accommodations, they are not also to have a smoke-house.

Work upon the Cotton Factory. The improvements upon the cotton factory in this city are of a much more extensive character than were originally intended, and their cost will exceed $20,000. The entire mill is to be rennovated, the machinery in all the rooms repaired and much new machinery, shafting &c. introduced. Four new pickers, of the Whitin patent have been put in, each weighing six tons and costing $1,560, making the cost of the four pickers $6,000. When completed it will be the best arrangement of its kind to be found in any mill in New England. Under the picker room, a new dust room has been constructed, provided with improved apparatus. Fans in the opening room, blow the dust through close passages into the dust room, and the pickers are also provided with fans which blows the dust into this room while it is passing through them. A wire-gauze partition in this room, retains the particles of cotton that escape from the pickers, amounting to considerable (which was lost by the old arrangement,) and the dust is forced through a close passage into the flume. This is a great improvement, and places the factory among the first class mills of the country. There are now twenty-two men employed, but considering the nature of the improvements it is difficult to state what time it will commence operations. The work is done by A. D. Lockwood, of Lewiston, and to his foreman, James M. Hall, we are indebted for attentions.

Improvements at the State House. Great improvements are now being made at the State House, in the matter of furnishing it with pure water. Heretofore this has been one of the things most needed at the State House, and we are glad the work has been decided upon and is now being rapidly carried through. The water is brought from a spring on Mulliken Hill—a distance of about two hundred rods, being conveyed from the spring to the street north of the State House in wooden pipes, from which it is carried into and through the House in lead pipes. It is designed to carry the water into both of the wash rooms above, and also into two drinking tanks upon the ground floor, one in the south the other in the north wing. It will also be conveyed through the water closets which are to be erected in the basement of the north wing. The small yard in the rear of the State House is to be removed, the ground enclosed in the main yard, the whole newly graded and adorned, thereby removing an unpleasant object and contributing to the general attractiveness of the whole grounds.

Personal. Hon. Edwin Noyes, for some time past the able and energetic Superintendent of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, has dissolved his connection with this company, and resumed his duties as Superintendent of the Maine Central road. Mr. Noyes is undoubtedly one of the ablest railroad men in New England, and under his management the affairs of the Portland and Kennebec road have been most admirably conducted, the business of the road has largely increased and its prosperty and good condition are due in a great degree to his efficiency, thoroughness and administrative ability. He is alone, a tower of strength to any road, and while we regret, for the sake of the Portland and Kennebec road, his own personal interests induce him to accept the offer he has, we are pleased to know the Maine Central has secured the services of so able a man. We are not yet informed who succeeds to his position upon this road.

☞ Among the improvements of a noticeable character now going on in our city, we may mention the renovation of the mansion of Allan Lambard, Esq., on the east side of the river. The main house, as well as the L, have both been raised up, making them higher posted, and new roofs have been put upon them. These improvements not only enlarge the capacity of the house, but add greatly to its outward appearance and beauty. Mr. Lambard has also in process of erection, at his homestead, a large stable, which, when completed will be as near perfection in all its parts and arrangements, as one could desire. We visited the farm of Mr. Lambard, on the east side of the river known as the "Hartwell farm," one day last week, and shall give our readers some account thereof in our next issue.

Death of an Estimable Man. We learn from the Portland *Press* of the sudden death in that city of Mr. James Van Blarcom, an approved minister of the Society of Friends, and for some years past Superintendent of Oak Grove Seminary in Vassalboro. He has recently had the Superintendence of some ten schools of Freedmen in Virginia, and was on his way to visit his relatives in Nova Scotia, when taken ill in New York. He was able only to reach Portland, when he began to sink rapidly and died very unexpectedly on Wednesday last at the residence of Rufus Horton, Esq. The funeral services were held on Friday at the Friends Meeting House on Oak street. The funeral was attended by leading members of the Society of Friends from different parts of the State, and the sevices were of an impressive character.

☞ We regret that it was not in our power to avail ourself of the polite invitation to join the sailing and fishing excursion on Winthrop South Pond on Thursday last. It would have given us much pleasure to partake of the generous hospitalities of our friends Stanton & Hodgdon at Wood Island, and mingle in the festivities of the occasion, but duties at home forbade the indulgence. We almost envied those who were able to join the excursion. Of course "their lines were cast in pleasant places," and the party could not fail to have a good time.

☞ We learn from the Waterville *Mail* that the health of Hon. Joseph Eaton of Winslow has so much recovered that he is able to ride out, though unable to walk or stand. The stroke of paralysis which has confined him to the house for several months is wholly confined to his legs and hips; and his friends confidently expect that with the advantages of proper exercise by riding, with mental quietness, he will gradually be restored to his usual health.

Plain Talk by President Johnson A deputation of Virginians waited upon President Johnson on the 7th inst., to request him to amend the amnesty proclamation by striking out the clause excluding from pardon those persons whose property amounted to $20,000 each. In the interview the President used great plainness of expression. He held the wealthy men of the South to be chiefly responsible for the rebellion, and he frankly told the delegation that he saw no reason to change the terms of the amnesty. The following is a report of the conversation between the Virginia delegation and the President:

"They represented that this feature interfered with the development of industry by binding up capital, and in this way oppressed the poor. They endeavored to borrow money in the Northern or Middle States, and were at once met by the objection that perhaps they had over $20,000, and if they had, the accommodation could not be extended. So they were unable to give work to the poor men who called upon them, etc.

The President reminded them that the amnesty proclamation did not cause this distress; it was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The amnesty proclamation left these men just where they were before; it did not add any disability to them. If they had committed treason, they were amenable to the confiscation law which Congress had passed, and which he as President cannot alter or amend. In the amnesty proclamation he had offered pardon to some persons; but that did not injure any person. Would they like to have the amnesty proclamation removed altogether? Would they feel any easier in that case?

One of the deputation said—"No, but it would assist us very much if you would extend the benefits of the proclamation to persons worth over $20,000."

The President replied that in making that exception he had had acted on the natural supposition that men that had aided the rebellion to the extent of their pecuniary means. Did they not know this?

One of the deputation said—"No, I did not know it."

The President.—Why, yes you do; you know perfectly well it was the wealthy men of the South who dragooned the people into secession. I lived in the South, and I know how the thing was done, Your State was overwhelmingly opposed to secession, but your rich men used the press and bullies and our little army to force the State into secession. Take the $20,000 clause; suppose a man is worth more than that, now the war is over and the chances are ten to one that he made it out of the rebellion by contracts, &c. We might as well talk plainly about the matter. I don't think you are so very anxious about relieving the poor. You want this clause removed so as to enable you to make money, don't you? If you are very eager to help the poor, why don't you take the surplus over the $20,000 you own and give it to them? In that way you will help them, and bring yourselves within the benefits of the proclamation. I am free to say to you that I think some of you ought to be taxed on all over $20,000 to help the poor. When I was Military Governor of Tennessee I assessed such taxes on those who had been wealthy leaders of the rebellon, and it had a good effect."

One of the deputation said—"It so happens that none of us were leaders. We staid out as long as we could, and were the last to go in."

The President.—"Frequently those who went in in last among the worst after they got in. But be that as it may, understand me, gentlemen, I do not say this personally. I am just speaking of the general working of the matter. I know there has been an effort among some to persuade the people that the amnesty proclamation was injuring them by shutting up capital and keeping work from the poor. It does no such thing. If that is done at all, it is done in consequence of the violation of law and the commission of treason."

Military Convention. A Convention of the Adjutant Generals of the loyal states was held in Boston last week. Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Iowa, and Kansas, were represented. Matters connected with the militia organization of the several States were considered. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress for the enactment of a general militia law. Reports were submitted of the number of men furnished by the several States during the war.

"Maine furnished two regiments and two squadrons of cavalry, 4550; one regiment heavy artillery, 2199; seven battalion light artillery, 1964; seven companies of sharpshooters, 663; ten companies coast guard infantry, 822; thirty regiments of infantry, 40,435; miscellaneous organizations, 6576; substitutes, &c., 3192; total 66,669. Number of officers and men killed in action or died of wounds during the war up to June 1, 1865, 2805; died in hospitals of disease, 4854; discharged for disability, &c., 12,863; missing in action, 2041; total casualties, 22,573; enrollment of the State in 1863, 68,055. Vermont furnished for the war 34,490; Connecticut 54,468; Rhode Island, 26,355; Massachusetts 153,709; New Hampshire, 33,258; Pennsylvania, 360,000; West Virginia, 29,012: Iowa, 72,357; Kansas 21,948."

In speaking of the various features of business brought out by the Convention, refers, especially to the tabular statement of casualties, &c., from the beginning of the war till the present time, and in closing has the following reference to Gen. Hodsdon, the popular Adjutant General of Maine, and the high position accorded to him by common consent by the members of the convention:

"This, as well as the method of keeping the rolls and returns, as explained by General Hodsdon, shows the admirable system adopted by him, which was acknowledged to be the most perfect of any brought before the Convention and General Washburn of Vermont paid a high compliment to Gen. Hodsdon, stating that he had found his system so excellent that he had adopted it himself as he thought it could not be improved."

Maine Billiard Tournament. The Grand Billiard Tournament for the Championship of the State will be held at Meonian Hall in this city, commencing on Monday Sept. 4th. The following gentlemen have entered as competitors for the Championship: R. T. Williams, C. E. Smith, M. Huff, E. Godfrey, C. H. Radcliff, J. Greenhalgh, G. E. Swasey, G. H. Cleaves, A. Gilmore. Messrs. M. Phelan, Mons. P. Carme, M. Foster, of New York, R. E. Willmarth, Champion, and Wm. A. Tobin, Ex-Champion of Massachusetts, and many professional players from other States, will be present and give Exhibitions during the Tournament.

☞ A large number of summer visitors are now passing through this city on their way to Moosehead Lake and other summer resorts; and many of them find so many attractions here as to induce them to remain days and even weeks on their way thither. We understand there are a large number of visitors at Togus Springs, and on pleasant days the fine turnouts of parties from New York, can be seen in our streets, with drivers in livery, and all the accompaniments of wealth and fashion. *Viva la Togus!*

☞ The Adjutant General's Report will not be issued for some time, being delayed to complete the record of the present year, the muster out of troops, &c. The report will contain full statistics of the military contributions of Maine for the defence of the government during the recent rebellion, and will furnish a noble record of the services and sacrifices of the State for the common weal. Three thousand copies only of the report are to be printed.

☞ The Union State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor will be held in Portland, on Thursday, August 10th. The Kennebec County Union Convention for the nomination of State Senators, a County Treasure and County Commission will be held in this city on Saturday August 12th.

☞ Lieut. Henry C. Keene, formerly of this city, and who lost a leg in the attack on Port Royal in 1861, has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at the Charlestown Navy Yard. He will enter upon his duties August 1st.

☞ The *Age* says the Judge B. F. Hyde of Detroit, Michigan, died at the Togus House on Saturday, 7th inst. He came there with his family about two weeks before, to spend the season.

Arrest of the Roxbury Murderer. We made brief mention last week of the arrest of the supposed murderer of the Joyce children, whose mutilated remains were found in West Roxbury, Mass. on the 18th ult. The person was taken to Dedham jail to await examination upon the charge. We copy the following particulars of the arrest from the Boston *Advertiser*:

"A few days after the discovery of the bodies in Buzzey's Woods, Chief of Police Kurtz received information from a reliable source that one John Stewart, a resident of West Roxbury, and a discharged soldier, was the murderer. The Chief then quietly proceeded to investigate the case, with the aid of but one officer. Further information was received of a like character, but from an entirely different party, and subsequently a third communication, with the additional and somewhat important fact that Stewart had confessed the crime, and also the manner in which it had been committed. With the information thus received and the feeling that they were certainly on the right track, the Chief, with detectives Heath and Jones, at once vigorously set about the task of discovering the whereabouts of this Stewart. It was ascertained that an aunt of the man charged with the crime resides in West Roxbury, and it appears that to her house Stewart went on the evening of Monday, June 12th (the day upon which it is believed the murder was committed,) with his hands cut and his clothes badly torn and covered with blood. To this house the Chief and detectives went, and upon inquiring as to Stewart the woman denied all knowledge of his whereabouts. Getting no information in this quarter, the officers turned their attention in another direction, and a few days since it was ascertained that the man they were after had re-enlisted in the regular army at Fort Independence.

A visit was accordingly made to the Fort on Wednesday last, the fifth instant, but the man was not recognized, owing to an erroneous description which had been given the detectives. On Saturday, Detectives Heath and Jones again went down to the Fort, this time taking with them a young lad who was acquainted with Stewart. As the troops stationed at the fort were passing in review, the lad saw Stewart and at once pointed him out to the detectives. A peculiar mark on the right of the neck and the cut upon his hand, the scar of which was plainly visible, completed the identification, and by the courtesy of Major Huston, commanding the post, Stewart was handed over to the officers and brought by them immediately to this city. The party arrived here between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and the alleged murderer was committed to the Tombs, upon a warrant previously issued by Justice Worthington of Dedham.

The man who is charged with this horrible crime is of Irish descent, and about twenty-four years of age. He is stout built, of medium height, has a short, thick neck, full face, and cold blue eyes, with very heavy shaggy eyebrows. He has a mother living in Pittsburg, Pa. Taken altogether, Stewart hardly had the appearance of so hardened a wretch as to be capable of committing the brutal crime with which he stands charged. He is however a perfect bounty-jumper, and has followed that rascally business, according to his own confession, for some time. He acknowledges that he has deserted from the service as many as nine times, and has re-enlisted sometimes under an assumed name. He says that for two years he was on board of the sloop-of-war Pensacola, and that he afterwards enlisted in the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment. He enlisted the last time June 16, in the Twentieth United States Regulars, at Fort Independence.

Stewart was naturally much troubled upon being arrested. He denies positively all knowledge of the crime, and when spoken to about it said with much feeling, "I am bad enough, God knows, but I was never bad enough to commit a murder." He declares that he has ample evidence to prove where he was at the time of the murder, and to establish his innocence."

Commercial Convention at Detroit. Delegates from the Boards of Trade, of the principal cities of the Northern, Middle and Western States, assembled in Convention in Detroit last week. Various matters of commercial interest were discussed and resolutions were adopted in favor of the construction of a ship canal from the Lakes to the St. Lawrence; approving the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and requesting our Government to enter into negotiations with Great Britain for the execution of a treaty between the two countries for reciprocity and commercial exchange upon principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and which shall include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers of British North America, with such improvements of rivers and enlargement of canals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in communicating with the ocean. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Government that in any future readjustment of tariff and internal revenue, the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be made to fall as far as possible on the vices and luxuries of the people, thus relieving the laboring and industrial classes.

Resolved, That regarding the national debt as a pecuniary obligation most sacred in its character, the convention declares its conviction that all sacrifices will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to maintain the national credit unimpeached at all times and under all circumstances, and that every dollar of such debt, principal and interest, can and will be discharged without retarding in the slightest degree the onward progress of the nation in the career of its prosperity, greatness and glory.

Commencement Week at Waterville. Commencement week at Waterville this year promises to be of greater attractions than for several years past, and we give the following programme of exercises from the *Mail:*

Sunday Evening, Aug. 6th—Sermon before the Boardman Missionary Society by Rev. A. K. P. Small of Bangor. Monday Evening, Aug. 7th—Prize declamations by the Sophomore and Junior classes. Tuesday, Aug. 8th—Class-day Exercises. Afternoon, Oration before the Alumni by Rev. Wm. Lamson, D. D., of Brookline, Mass. Evening, Oration, before the Literary Societies by Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Boston, and Poem by Rev. S. D. Phelps, D. D., of New Haven. Wednesday, Aug. 9th—Exercises of the graduating class, with the usual entertainments in the evening.

☞ The sales of government seven-thirties on Saturday last were $10,331,200. Total sales for the week $35,638,700. The sales of the third and last series of the 7-30 loan draws near to a close, and only about fifty millions of the notes remain unsold. The balance of the loan will be disposed of within two weeks, and probably in less time.

Re-appointments. The following are among the re-appointments of Postmasters in this State just made by the President: J s. A. Bicknell, Augusta; Chas. T. Greenleaf, Bath; Jas. M. Deering, Saco; Jason Weeks, Bangor; Benj. G. Dennison, Brunswick; C. R. McFadden, Waterville; Isaac Hovey, Hallowell; John Berry, Gardiner.

☞ The attention of those interested, is called to the advertisement of the Traveler's Insurance company of Hartford, in this paper. It was incorporated for the purpose of insuring against accidents of every description, and has the commendation of some of the ablest business men in the country. David Cargill, Agent, East Winthrop.

☞ The Treasurer of the Maine State Branch of the National Freedman's Aid Association, Hon. N. G. Hichborn, has collected and forwarded to the parent society, Rev. Mr. King, of Boston, about two thousand five hundred dollars, from the citizens of Maine.

☞ The traitor, John C. Breckenridge, late rebel Secretary of War, accompanied by Major Helm, the Confederate agent at Havana, left that place on the 7th inst., in the English Mail steamer Conway, for St. Thomas and Europe.

☞ We have received a pamphlet copy of the "Digest of the Resolves of Maine, having the force of law, from 1820 to 1862 inclusive," compiled by Hon. Jos. B. Hall, late Secretary of State. For sale by E. Fenno.

☞ The next session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of this State, will be held at Newport, commencing Tuesday evening, 27th inst.

For the Maine Farmer.

Early Times in Maine---No. 3.

Somerset County.

The members of the Court, although not learned in the law, were honest men, possessed of good common sense; Judge Bryant was a graduate of Brown University, had attended to the study of medicine, become a successful trader and farmer, lived to the advanced age of ninety yeaes, accumulated a good estate and acquired a good reputation, was a good citizen and a discreet magistrate. Judge McLellan was an active, industrious man and a successful farmer; was Judge of the C. C. Pleas two years, and then Judge of Probate seven years till the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. He was a man of a sound, judicious mind, could distinguish right from wrong as quick as any man, and was of inflexible integrity. He lived to old age and acquired a good estate, which he bequeathed to benevolent and scientific objects. He married but left no children.

Judge Croswell was a graduate of Harvard College, wrs distinguished as a classical scholar, had a taste for the fine arts, attended to the study of medicine and was an unassuming practicing physician, married an excellent wife, a relative of Governor Cony, settled in Mercer, a small town which gave him but a lean support, but by diligence and economy and the prudence of a good wife, his table was always well supplied, chiefly from the products of his farm and apothecary shop. He did not accumulate an estate for his heirs to contend about; was extremely diffident and modest in his deportment, venerated the character of Washington and the heroes and patriots of the Revolution; was proud of the name of federalist. He lived to the age of eighty, honored and respected for his integrity. The Court of Common Pleas thus constructed gave good satisfaction in all its proceedings till it was abolished in 1811.

Small Resources of the Country.

The country at first had no funds to rely on; the Treasury was empty. There was no moneyed man in the county except Mr. Ware to make any advances or loan to the credit of the county. When taxes were assessed they were not available for a year or two, the people were generally poor, assessors and collectors were dilatory. Jurors were compelled to serve in Court, pay their own expenses and go home without their fees; or take orders on Collectors. Mr. Ware redeemed his pledge to the county in each particular in regard to a Court House and Jail; made advances to the amount of more than twelve hundred dollars to complete the jail, besides a donation of $800.

In 1811 extra taxes had to be levied to relieve the county from debts. In addition to the common county charges, the county soon became embarrassed with suits brought by land proprietors, to recover money paid for road taxes illegally assessed by the Court, and judgment in S. J. Court was obtained in these actions in which the damages amounted to fifteen hundred dollars; and the agents of the county were compelled to go out of the county to hire money to pay the damages.

Character of the Early Settlers.

The general character of the early settlers was that of honest industry. A few were found in every new town who were enterpeising and prosperous. The town of Fairfield, although not settled so soon as Canaan, Norridgewock and Starks, was settled under more favorable auspices than any other town, and took the lead of all the other towns in regard to wealth and population. Two or three families only had settled in Fairfield prior to 1784. In that year a colony of forty Quakers or Friends, in Sandwich, Mass., associated and formed a society to purchase eight thousand acres of eastern lands for the purpose of settling thereon, chose a committee to make the purchase, of whom Elihu Bowman was chosen clerk, who kept a neat and full record of their proceedings which the writer has inspected. The committee after an exploration, contracted for eight thousand acres in the central part of what is now the town of Fairfield, belonging to the Plymouth Company, for which they were to pay eight thousand dollars in silver money.

The terms of membership of the association were that each member should be a member of the society of Friends, in good and regular standing, and should pay into the treasury two hundred dollars, and be holden to pay, each one his proportion of all expenses, and be entitled to a lot of two hundred acres to be fairly located and designated. The survey was made by John Jones, the Proprietors' surveyor, who made liberal measure, allowing one rod extra to every fifteen, and often more. The lots as surveyed by Jones and laid down on his plan as seventy-five rods in width, we find none less than eighty, and some ninety rods wide, and so in the length. The purchasers therefore got near nine thousand acres instead of eight. But more members joined the association than could be accommodated—an additional purchase was made of ten lots, containing two thousand acres ajoining on the west, then and still called "The Ten Lots."

The settlement on the whole was immediately made, and prosecuted with good success. The excellent habits of these Quakers, all being free holders, industrious and prudent, they soon accumulated good estates, and many of them eventually became rich, and as a community have ever been esteemed for their honesty and integrity. Those who violated or disregarded the rules of the meeting were expelled and went back to their native place where, in a mixed community, they could more freely indulge in vicious habits, and a number who were of good moral character who were not Quakers, were permitted to settle among them. Dr. Thayer, a skillful physician settled with them at an early day.

Elihu Bowman who took the lead in the settlement, was a worthy, intelligent citizen; was highly esteemed and respected for his discretion and fidelity; he acquired a good estate, and lived to be over ninety, and sustained while he lived an unblemished reputation. Most of the associates were examples of industry and prosperity. Abel Hoxie became rich; Benjamin Bowman, David Hoxie, Samuel Toby, (a worthy magistrate) John Mendall, Abraham and Isaac Potter, and John Davis, and many others, were good citizens. All original members of the first association, are supposed to be dead.

The town of Fairfield was incorporated in 1788 being the third town in the county; but from the first settlement all Bloomfield and Skowhegan were united in one town. It was the first in wealth and population. When the county of Somerset was established, this town contained 1000 inhabitants, by the census of 1860, 2763. The valuation of 1860, was $674,890.

Norridgewock, Me. William Allen.

History of Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston, Me. From their first explanation A. D. 1605, with Family Genealogies; By Cyrus Eaton. A. M. Author of Annals of Warren, Member of Mass. Wisconsin and Maine Historical Societies. "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost." In two volumes. Hallowell; Masters, Smith & Co. 1865.

It is gratifying to notice the increasing interest which is being given to our local history, every day becoming of greater importance and engaging the attention of some of our best writers and public men. The above work—to which we have heretofore alluded—has just been published and forms two handsome volumes, from the press of our Hallowell publishers, whose imprint is upon the title page. It is a valuable history of one of the most important towns in the State, and furnishes a valuable addition to our already quite extensive catalogue of books upon the history of the State of Maine. The work is arranged in the form of annals, and a vast amount of curious, interesting and valuable matter is thereby treasured up. We have great sympathy for the venerable author, in consideration of his love for the task which has been so well performed, and which, in consequence of total blindness on his part has been dictated to an invalid daughter who has for several years acted as his Secretary. We hope the work will find a ready sale among inhabitants in the locality to which its pages are devoted, and that all gentlemen interested in our local history, historical societies in other States and public libraries will at once secure copies, and thus directly benefit the author. He may be addressed at Warren, Me.

Three years in the Army of the Potomac. By Henry N. Blake. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1865. Pp 319.

The author was captain of a company in the 11th Regiment Mass., Volunteers, and from April 1861 to June 1864, kept a minute diary of every object of interest which passed under his observation. These he has woven into a volume of much interest, and being a personal narrative of events and scenes during the three years embraced above, will find many readers.

For sale in Augusta by I. A. Stanwood.

☞ Two blocks of saw mills in Ellsworth, owned by Seth Tisdale, Esq., were destroyed by fire on Monday night last, together with about 300,000 feet of lumber. The mill contained a gang, single saws, circular saws, lath machines, box machines and other small machinery. The fire was probably caused by friction.

Latest Telegraphic News.

SPECIAL ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Defeat of the Liberals by the French.

BURNING OF THE WM. NELSON AT SEA.

SALES OF 7.30 BONDS.

Washington, July 17. The following order was promulgated to-day:

Headquarters First Army Corps. }
Washington July 17th. }
[General Order No. 10.]

Most of the regiments comprising the 1st division of the 1st army corps, have been ordered to their mustering rendezvous in different States, consequently they will be temporarily detached from their divisions and brigades.

In view of their approaching departure, the Major General commanding desires to say that as Veterans who have served with honor on every battle-field of the rebellion, their conduct will be closely criticised by citizens and soldiers. It is expected that each member of the corps will feel an honest pride in the veteran organization to which he is attached, and will realize that he represents not only his own local State, but also the armies of the Union.

The Major General commanding trusts that during their absence the members of this corps will, by their good conduct and superior discipline, fully sustain the high opinion everywhere entertained of them,

Foreign News.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Persia from Liverpool 1st via., Queenstown 2d July arrived at New York on the 12th.

The political news is unimported.

The final arrangements on board the Great Eastern were being pushed forward at the Nore to the utmost. She would be ready for sea in a few days, but was not expected to leave till July 9th and 10th.

The frigate Niagara arrived at Deal on the 20th.

The shore end of the cable would be laid at Valencia on the 10th, ready for the Great Eastern.

Signals were daily sent through the entire cable. The insulation and conductivity is pronounced almost absolutely perfect. A message of four words occupied a minute and a quarter, but double this speed is expected from new instruments.

It is said that the Government assistance towards cotton growing is attended with great success.

Another great lake has been discovered in Central Africa, from whith the river Nile issues.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 15,000, 000 francs. The total am't of coin is larger than for several years. The bourse is unsettled at 66f 60c.

The failure of negotiations between Italy and the Pope, is the leading theme.

It is reported that negotiations between Rome and Mexico are still progressing.

The spread of the cholera in Alexandria is represented as rather less alarming.

Items of News from Washington and the South.

NEW YORK, July 13. The *Herald's* Charleston correspondence says great excitement was caused in the country above the city by a report that the negroes intended rising in insurrection. Troops were sent to different points to meet the emergency. South Carolinians have complained so much of the using of negro troops to garrison places, it is probable they will be removed.

The 4th of July was celebrated exclusively by soldiers and colored firemen. White citizens did not participate.

Charlestonians expect to have through railroad communication with the North by the middle of August.

The health of Charleston is good except among the negroes, who are dying in large numbers.

NEW YORK, July 13. The *Times'* Washington dispatch says the Richmond *Whig* has been suppressed for using disloyal language.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided to let the question of pardoning rebel Generals and high civil officers of the rebel government remain in abeyance for the present. Gen. G. W. Smith, formerly of New York, has applied for pardon.

NEW YORK, July 14. A correspondent of the *Herald*, who has lately been through Northern Alabama, says that region is almost a continuous field of cotton. The planters have given as much attention to that culture as before the rebellion, and the crops look finely. The negroes are working for their former masters for wages, and the new labor system appears to progress well.

NEW YORK, July 15. The *Herald's* Galveston correspondence says the rebel Gen. Shelby, with 3000 followers, accompanied by Ex-Govs. Moore and Allen of Louisiana, and other rebel leaders were on their way to Mexico. They had transportation and supplies for six months, and were well armed. They professed going to Mexico as emigrants. They would not fight on either side.

It is estimated that there is still in Texas from 100,000 to 150,000 bales of the old crop of cotton. This year's crop will not exceed 50,000 bales. There are also five million pounds of wool in the State.

The *Times'* despatch says evidence is daily received of the repentance of rebels who resided abroad during the war. They apply to our ministers and consuls for permission to take the oath, which is freely given.

NEW YORK, July 15. The steamer Fulton brings Savannah and Charleston dates to the 11th inst.

The Savannah *Herald* contains an address by Ex-Governor Brown to the people of Georgia, in which he urges them to support not only the Government of the United States, but the administration of the present Chief Magistrate. He appeals to them to take the amnesty oath and observe it in good faith. He argues that slavery is now dead forever.

As to his own slaves, he will immediately emancipate and treat them as free men, giving them a part of the crop, or wages, for labor. To those who cannot support the Constitution of the Government, he suggests emigration from the country.

The *Herald* says, the 6th U. S. Infantry are to garrison Charleston.

The 4th of July was celebrated in Augusta, Ga., by a colored procession, with banners, on which "Death of Disunion and Slavery," and "Freedom and Equality," were inscribed.

In the afternoon the troops paraded, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks.

Railroads are being completed in the interior, and communication re-established.

The Fourth was appropriately celebrated at Atlanta, Ga., by the troops there.

The Charleston *Courier* complains of riots and breaches of the peace, saying that the people cannot walk the streets at night without fear of being robbed and killed. This condition of affairs appears to have arisen from the distinction of color maintained there. Negroes attack white citizens; and the white and black soldiers also attack each other.

C. F. Durban, of the 15th Maine, was severely injured while firing a salute on the 4th at Georgetown.

Gen. Beale has removed his head-quarters to Florence. The 20th and 1st Battalion of Maine Vols., and 13th Mass. are to move there.

NEW YORK, July 16. The *Herald's* special Washington despatch says:

"Several reports have been received at the Freedman's Bureau from Alabama and Louisiana. In Alabama the planters are entering into labor contracts with the negroes, in good faith, and but little persecution is complained of by the negroes. At Selma, however, an assistant commissioner found it necessary, in consequence of absurd stories having been promulgated, to call a meeting of planters, which was largely attended, and the system adopted for the regulation of the future relations between the negroes and planters by the bureau was plainly expounded. In Louisiana the system is working well."

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S CELEBRATION AT COLUMBIA, S. C. The celebration of the 4th, of July by the colored people at Columbia, S. C., was a grand affair. The procession numbered at least five thousand men, and probably not less than twelve thousand colored people were present; and in all that vast crowd there was not a single case requiring the attention of the military authorities. The proceedings through the whole day were characterized by complete quietness and order. At the table reserved for white visitors stood a large monumental cake, dressed in mourning, and with a flag bearing the inscription: "In Memory of our Friend, Abraham Lincoln." It was touching to see the reverence with which it was brought on the table. Several patriotic speeches were made, and dances and games were kept up long after dark. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, from whom the account is taken, says the celebration has created a much better feeling between the old master and the new freedmen, and it is to be hoped that the good seed is not sown in vain. Not a white person had anything to do with the arrangement of the meeting.

THE 29TH MAINE REGIMENT. A letter from an officer of this regiment, dated Georgetown, S. C., June 20th, states that the several companies are stationed as follows: E, I and G, with the band, at Georgetown—(Co G is mounted); Co C at Marion; F at Florence; B and D at Pedee bridge, where the road from Florence to Washington crosses; H and K, at Kingstree. Letters should be directed to the 29th Maine Regiment, Charleston, S. C., via New York. The regular mail steamer leaves New York every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.—*Bangor Whig.*

☞Wm. Hutchins of Penobscot, the only remaining veteran of the Revolution in New England, participated in the celebration of the Fourth of July at Bangor. His mind remains clear, and his health is good. But three other Revolutionary patriots remain to welcome the return of our national anniversary, viz.: Samuel Cooke of Claredon, New York, whose age is unknown; Samuel Downing of Edinburg, Saratoga County, N. Y., aged 100 years, and James Basham of Missouri, aged 102.

☞Barnum's Museum in New York city, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last, involving the destruction of nearly its entire collection of curiosities, paintings, statuary and other valuable objects of art. Many other buildings in the vicinity were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at a million dollars—insured for half a million.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, July 18, 1865.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hodge & Co., C. H Mulliken & Co., and W. H. Emery.]

Flour,	$6 50 to 12 50	Clear Salt Pork,	$18.00 to 22.00
Corn Meal,	1 15 to 1 30	Mutton, ℔ lb,	12 to 14
Rye Meal,	1 33 to —	Lamb ℔ lb,	14 to 16
Wheat,	none	Turkeys ℔ lb,	17 to 20
Rye,	1 25 to —	Chickens, ℔ lb,	16 to 18
Corn,	90 to 1.12½	Clover Seed,	none
Barley,	90 to 1.00	Herdsgrass,	none
Beans,	2.00 to 2.75	Red Top,	none
Oats,	70 to 75	Hay, ℔ ton,	10.00 to 12.00
Potatoes,	35 to 40	Lime,	1.25 to 1.40
Dried Apples,	13 to 14	Fleece Wool,	50 to 55
Cooking Apples,	1 00 to 1 12	Pulled Wool,	55 to 60
Butter,	22 to 25	Sheep Skins	1.00 to 2 00
Cheese,	20 to 22	Hides,	5½ to 6
Eggs,	23 to 24	Calf Skins,	15 to 17
Lard,	22 to 25	Lamb Skins,	50 to 75
Veal,	5 to 6	Wood, hard,	7.00 to 8.00
Round Hog,	13 00 to 15.00	Wood, soft,	3.00 to 5.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.

At market:	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week,	2334	6355	625
Last week,	1418	5330	1300

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 11.50 @ 12.00; Second do. 11.00 @ 11.50; Third do. 9.00 @ 10.50. Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.

Extra good $12.25@$12.50. Extra poor $7.00 @$8.00

Working Oxen—none.

Milch Cows—$35 @ $65; extra, $75 @ 100; ordinary, $28 @ 40.

Sheep—3 @ 5c. or from $3.00 to $4.00 per head.

Hides—7 @ 8c. *Calf Skins*—16c to 18c ℔ lb, or 0,00 @ 0,00. *Tallow*—7@8c.

Pelts, sheep—$1.50 @ $2.00; Lambs', 75c @ $1.50.

Stores—Wholesale, 11 @ 12c ℔ lb.; retail, 14 @ 15; Fat hogs 10¼@11c live.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Shaw & Hosmer, 20.

REMARKS. There is a larger supply in market than there was last week, there being over 600 Northern cattle and a few more Western. The markets for beef for the last week have been good, and butchers have gone in pretty freely, one firm having bought nearly 200 head. The quality of the Western cattle was not much different from that of last week, and prices remain unchanged, with the exception of 20 eastern cattle, which came in last week too late for the market, there is none from that section. The trains got in early and trade commenced before 10 A. M. yesterday and before night all the Western cattle were sold. To-day there is not a large attendance of buyers and but a few cattle in yards for sale.

VEAL CALVES. The number of veal calves falls off, as well as the demand for them, the season of veal having passed, and spring lambs take the place.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

L. P. Withy, 70; E. M. Carlton, 50; E. Boynton, 63; Mr. Morse, 38; J & A Judkins, 100; Sanford Chick, 94.

A less number at market than last week. Lambs are sold at $4.50 @ 5.00 per head. Sales of Western mutton made at 4½ @ 5c per pound.

LIVE POULTRY. There were from the Western part of Vermont full one ton of the birds, w hich were sold at 20 @ 21c ℔ lb, according to quality.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, July 15, 1865.

APPLES. Green ℔ bbl $7 50 @ 8.00, Sliced, ℔ lb 9 @ 10.

BUTTER. Country ℔ lb 23@25, Choice Table 28@30, store 16@17.

BEANS. Marrow ℔ bush $2 25@2 50, Pea $2 25@2 50, Blue Pod $1 75 @2 25.

CHEESE. Vermont ℔ lb new 20@22c; Country 15@20.

GRAIN. Rye $1.20@1.25; oats 70 @ 75; South yellow corn, 1 05@1 08; barley 1.20@1 25; shorts, per ton $25@30.

HAY. Hay ℔ net ton, pressed $15 00@17 00; loose $12, @16 00.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 20@23, Slaughter Hides, 8@9 Calf Skins, 17@20, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.00@2.00.

PRODUCE. Potatoes. 50 @60 ℔ bushel; Beef, ℔ quarter 9@12c; Veal, 5@7c; Eggs, ℔ doz. 24@25c; Turkeys, 20@25c Chickens, 20@25c; Geese, 20@25; Onions, 7@8c—*Price Current*

BOSTON MARKET.....July 15.

FLOUR—Western Superfine at $6.00 @ 6 50; Common extra s $ 6.55@ 7.00; Medium do at $7.25 @ 8 50; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands at $8.50 @ 12.00.

CORN—Southern yellow 1.03 @ 1.05 ℔ bush.

OATS—Northern and Canada 65 @ 75c ℔ bush.

RYE—90 @ $1 ℔ bush.

HAY—Sales at $20 to $— per ton.

WOOL—55 @ 75c for fleece; 75 @ 7 0 for choice extra pulled

NEW YORK MARKET.....July 17.

FLOUR—Super State $5,70 @ 6.90; Round Hoop Ohio, 6,90@ 8,00; Western 5,50@6.70; Southern 6,90 @ 11,60; Canada 6,75@7,00.

WHEAT—Chicago spring 1.31@134; amber Michigan, 1,60 winter red western, 1,63@—.

CORN—Western mixed, 80@ 82½.

OATS—Canada 59 @ 60.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW'

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,

Presents to the Attention of Mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience; AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 Cents per Bottle. 6m26

A TIMELY WARNING TO THE SICK.

It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors* are impure, and all the *Tonics* containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing *amyl* or *fusel oil*, a *mortal poison*. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juice of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious, and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and impostures.

New York House, 59 Cedar Street, N. Y. 2w32

"A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY."

DR. TEBBETTS' "PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR" is compounded in strict accordance with the well known laws of Physiology and modern Vegetable Chemistry. It is not a "Dye," and will not stain a particle. It will "Restore Grey Hair," in all cases, to its original color. It promotes a growth of new hair in all cases on Bald Heads, when the glands or roots of the hair are not completely disorganized. It prevents the hair from falling off, and removes all dandruff, heat, humors and itching from the scalp. It keeps the hair soft, moist, and perfectly healthy, and gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance. It is highly perfumed, and as a Dressing it has no superior. The "Regenerator" is warranted to produce the above results in all cases, if not, the money to be refunded. With it every "Grey Head" in New England can be restored in less than sixty days.

Price One Dollar per bottle. TEBBETTS BROTHERS, proprietors, Manchester, N. H. Messrs. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Boston, General Wholesale Agents.

Sold in Augusta by the agents, C. F. POTTER & CO., and by r uggists everwhere. 6m11.

☞**Family Dye Colors.** We know of nothing that has so fairly gained the confidence and admiration of the public as the FAMILY DYE COLORS, manufactured by Howe & Stevens, of this city, who deservedly rank among our most enterprising and public spirited citizens. These Dyes were only brought to their present wonderful perfection by the most carefully continued and laborious experiments. They combine precisely what has hitherto been wanted, and sold as they are at the people's popular prices, are in universal demand. The proprietors only ask that their Dyes may have a fair trial. Of the verdict that will be rendered they have no fear. 1w32

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY.

No. 53½ Summer street, Boston, will attend to the Collection of Soldiers' and Sailors' Claims on the Government, free of all charge for services. Having a central office in Washington, they have unusual facilities for prompt collections. Apply to FRANCIS S. DYER, Local Agent, 53½ Summer street, Boston. 3m26

THE LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

DESTOYS FLIES INSTANTLY,

And is not liable to be mistaken for anything else. It is easily prepared and used, and does rapid execution. Each sheet will attract and kill a quart of flies—and promotes quiet in reading, peace while you eat, and the comfort of a nap in the morning.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 1m30

FANTASTICS.

In accordance with the repeated particular requests that have been made that this abominable corps should appear in full toggery on the occasion of the forthcoming Firemen's Celebration and Balloon Ascension, a Special Meeting is called to meet at Pacific Engine Hall on Wednesday Evening, July 20th, at 8 o'clock, to act thereon. Those disseminating from the Spavined Tribe of Bugbears and wishing to represent themselves are invited to join this honorable body and to report at this meeting.

CHANGE OF OFFICE HOURS.

On and after August 7th, 1865, my office Hours will be as follows: From 10 to 12 A. M.

JAMES B. BELL, M. D.

Augusta, July 15, 1865. 8w32

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the origina color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y4

PINEAPPLE CIDER.

Dr. Talbot's concentrated Medical Pineapple Cider will cure you if you are sick; and if you are well will prevent sickness. See notice in *Farmer* from Jan. 1st to June 1st. Send for circular. One oz. sample bottle mailed free, on receipt of 30 cents for postage.

B. T. BABBIT, 64 to 74 Washington street, New York.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and M. S. Burr & Co., Wholesale Agents for New England. 3m31

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Drug gists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y9

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH.
Salt Rheum. (OINTMENT) Salt Rheum.

Will cure the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 Cents; by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, Bolton, Mass., will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all Druggists.

For sale in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN and DORR & CRAIG. 6m24

☞The blossoms of the gold colored campac on the hair of the Indian women, supply the Sanscrit poets with elegant allusions. And STERLING'S AMBROSIA makes American ladies envi able for their luxuriant *chevelure*.

THE BOWEN MICROSCOPE,

MAGNIFYING 500 TIMES, mailed to any address for 50 CENTS. THREE FOR $1.00. Address

F. D. BOWEN, Box 220,

3m26* *Boston, Mass.*

Married.

In Boston, 24 inst, by Rev. R. A. Ballou, Roscoe G. Sylvester to Sallie Hatch, both of Augusta.

In Gardiner, 6th inst., by Rev. A. L. Park, Charles A. Dolliver to Birtie Page, both of Augusta.

In Manchester, July 9th, by Rev. S. D. Richardson, James F. White of Hallowell, to Helen P. Hunt of Readfield.

In West Waterville, June 30, by Rev. W. H. Kelton, Loring J. Additon of Portland, to Myra E. Lancey, of Hartland.

In Bristol, July 4th, Charles Geyer, Jr., to Hannah Brewer; July 8th, James Green to Maria McIntyre, all of Bristol.

In Pittsfield, July 24, by Rev. S. S. Small, Greenwood C. Runnels to Philena Pushor, both af Pittsfield.

In North Monticello, June 17, by Rev. J. Small. Theodore P. Thompson to Betsey E. Thompson; July 5, Warren Wilson to Hortense G. Clement, all of Monticello.

In Philadelphia, Pa., July 1st, Lewis E Cauffer of Hallowell, to Lizzie Foster of Philadelphia.

Died.

In Augusta, July 14th, of brain fever, Annie, daughter of Fred. and Ann Swan, aged 17 years 25 days. July 12th, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Dea. John Means, aged 78 years. June 22d, Miss Lucinda Garland, aged 37 years 10 months.

In West Gardiner, June 13th, Ephraim Wardsworth, aged 64 years. A worthy member of the society of Friends, and formerly of Augusta.

In hospital in Virginia, in February last, Alonzo B. Morton of New Vineyard, member of Co. K, 9th Me., aged 16 years.

Died at Saulsbury, N. C., Dec. 1st, William E, only son of William W. and S. G. Smith, of Augusta, aged 21 years.

In Moscow, May 28th, Mrs. Deborah S., wife of Asa Turner, aged 52 years, 5 months 22 days.

In China, June 24th, Lois, wife of the late Stephen Chisam, aged 80 years 4 months. June 27th, Elbrige G. Chisam, aged 51 years 4 months.

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

We can supply you with

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!

Made from

CHOICE CLOTHS!

AT

Reasonable Prices.

NEW GOODS!

Received every week throughout the Season.

M. M. RAWSON & CO.

Waldoboro', July 20, 20, 1865. 4w32

GOLD, SILVER, U. S. COUPONS, CALIFORNIA COIN DRAFT CHECKS,

U. S. 6s, 1881,
" 5-20s,
" 7-30s,

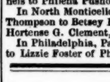
AND

CITY AND TOWN RAILROAD SCRIP

Bought and sold by

J. H. CLAPP & CO., Augusta.

J. H. CLAPP, 32 J. W. CLAPP.



A GREAT BARGAIN.

FARM FOR SALE.

One mile from Readfield Corner, on Pond road to Winthrop, containing fifty acres, well wooded and watered; soil good and in excellent condition; cuts 18 to 20 tons good hay, besides meadow; fences in good repair. New cottage house, L, and wood shed, also wash house, all in one; finished (and furnished if desired) all throughout. Barn, hog-pen and granery. Will be sold on account of change in business for one-half the cost. Running water in the house the year round. Sixty acres more adjoining with 800 cords of wood standing, and ten acres of young and growing orchard can be bought with it, if desired, at a bargain.

Apply on the premises.

Readfield, July 13, 1865. GEO. A. SOULE, 32tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A story-and-a-half HOUSE on Green Street is offered for sale. The house contains seven rooms, with all the necessary conveniences, a large wood house adjoining, all the well built and in good repair. The lot is 86 by 66 feet, containing a good garden, with fruit trees in bearing. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Enquire of

M. CUNNINGHAM.

Augusta, July 17, 1865. 3w32*

HORSES FOR SALE.

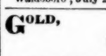
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. A., Augusta, Me., July 14, 1865.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Cavalry Stables, Camp Coburn, Augusta, Me., on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

TWO HORSES,

the property of the United States, condemned as unservicable. Terms cash in Government funds.

1w22 THOS. G. WHITAL, Capt. & A. Q. M. U. S. A.



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FIVE HORSES,

the property of the United States. These horses are sound and servicable, and are sold because the Government has no use for them. Terms, cash in Government funds.

1w32 THOS. G. WHYTAL, Capt. & A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PITTS THRESHING MACHINES.

These well known standard machines are not now manufactured at Winthrop, but by the subscriber at West Waterville.

Parties about to purchase, may rest assured that they are still worthy of the reputation they have so long maintained of being first and foremost in all desirable qualities. They are constantly being improved in point of efficiency, durability and substantiality.

Orders for repairs promptly attended too. Teeth and nuts constantly on hand, made of the best iron, and of better form than usually made by common blacksmiths.

Address personally or by letter,

A. P. BENJAMIN, West Waterville, Me.,

8w32 or my Agent in Bangor, R. S. MORRISON & Co.

HAVE YOUR NAME ENGRAVED.

I will forward, post-paid, to any person who will send me 40 cents, a STENCIL PLATE, with any name engraved that may be ordered, together with one bottle of Indelible Ink, a brush, and full directions. With this article any one can print his or her name in the finest style of the art. It will be found an indispensable article in marking books, clothing, &c. Address

2w32* H. K. SPRINGER, South Weston, Me.

R. S. WHITNEY,

Who purchased a Horse at the Auction at R. E. Savage's Stable, June 7th, 1865, is requested to call at the stable of the subscriber and pay for the same with charges of keeping, and take the said horse away. JAS. KEEGAN.

Augusta, July 13, 1865. 3w32

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7-30 U. S. NOTES

Constantly on hand and for sale at

FREEMAN'S NATIONAL BANK.

Augusta, July 17, 1865. 32

DIGEST OF THE RESOLVES OF MAINE.

Having the force of law from 1820 to 1862, inclusive. Price $1.00. For sale by 33tf EDWARD FENNO Augusta.

REGISTER OF MAGISTRATES IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

June, 1865. Prepared under direction of the Secretary of State. Price fifty cents. Sent by mail for fifty cents. For sale by 32tf EDWARD FENNO Augusta.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Paid for Gold and U. S. Coupons by J. H. CLAPP & CO, 32 Augusta

DIARRHŒA

—AND—

DISENTERY!!

These fell destroyers of the human race are more prevalent this year than they have been for a long time past.

! GUARD YOURSELVES !

Against them while you may. Lose not a moment in procuring a box of

MAGGIEL'S DIARRHŒA PILLS.

They will effectually cure you. One trial is all that is necessary.

The medicines have been in use for over

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!

Of private practice and have never failed in their effects They are compounded from the purest drugs and will not harm the most delicate female, and may be given in doses of half a pill to the youngest babe with good effect.

YOUR LIFE!

Is now in your own hands. Do not then throw it away for the want of a trial of these most inestimable remedies. The price is small, and has been made so that the Pills may be placed in the hands of

EVERY SUFFERER.

A cure will be GUARANTEED to any one suffering from Diarrhœa or Dysentery. A box of Pills sent by mail free on receipt of 25 cents. Ask for my pamphlet on Diarrhœa, furnished free by all the druggists.

J. MAGGIEL, M. D.,

43 FULTON STREET,

New York.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!

Made from

CHOICE CLOTHS!

AT

Reasonable Prices.

NEW GOODS!

Received every week throughout the Season.

M. M. RAWSON & CO.

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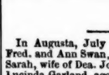

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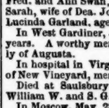


HORSES FOR SALE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. A., Augusta, Me., July 14, 1865.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Cavalry Stables, Camp Coburn, Augusta, Me., on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

TWO HORSES,

the property of the United States, condemned as unservicable. Terms cash in Government funds.

1w22 THOS. G. WHITAL, Capt. & A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HORSES FOR SALE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. A., Augusta, Me. July 14, 1865.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Cavalry Stables, Camp Coburn, Augusta, Me., on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

FIVE HORSES,

the property of the United States. These horses are sound and servicable, and are sold because the Government has no use for them. Terms, cash in Government funds.

1w32 THOS. G. WHYTAL, Capt. & A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PITTS THRESHING MACHINES.

These well known standard machines are not now manufactured at Winthrop, but by the subscriber at West Waterville.

Parties about to purchase, may rest assured that they are still worthy of the reputation they have so long maintained of being first and foremost in all desirable qualities. They are constantly being improved in point of efficiency, durability and substantiality.

Orders for repairs promptly attended too. Teeth and nuts constantly on hand, made of the best iron, and of better form than usually made by common blacksmiths.

Address personally or by letter,

A. P. BENJAMIN, West Waterville, Me.,

8w32 or my Agent in Bangor, R. S. MORRISON & Co.

HAVE YOUR NAME ENGRAVED.

I will forward, post-paid, to any person who will send me 40 cents, a STENCIL PLATE, with any name engraved that may be ordered, together with one bottle of Indelible Ink, a brush, and full directions. With this article any one can print his or her name in the finest style of the art. It will be found an indispensable article in marking books, clothing, &c. Address

2w32* H. K. SPRINGER, South Weston, Me.

R. S. WHITNEY,

Who purchased a Horse at the Auction at R. E. Savage's Stable, June 7th, 1865, is requested to call at the stable of the subscriber and pay for the same with charges of keeping, and take the said horse away. JAS. KEEGAN.

Augusta, July 13, 1865. 3w32

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.

☞*Three cents a day* will insure a man for $2000, or $10 weekly compensation, for one year.

RODNEY DENNIS, Sec'y. J. G. BATTERSON, Pres't.

All applications for Agencies in Maine should be addressed to

T. H. DINSMORE & CO.,

State Agents,

SKOWHEGAN, MAINE.

DAVID CARGILL, Agent,

3m32 AUGUSTA and WINTHROP.

NEW BOOK---READY SOON.

GRANT AND SHERMAN;

THEIR

CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS.

BY HON. J. T. HEADLY,

Author of "Washington and his Generals," &c, &c, with numerous steel Portraits and Battle Scenes, comprising popular Biographies of the prominent Generals who brought to a triumphant close the great Rebellion, including graphic descriptions of

BATTLES, SIEGES, ADVENTURES, &c.

Sold only by Agents.—To returned and disabled Soldiers, and all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money.

For terms and territory, address at once with stamp,

E. B. TREAT, Publisher,

2w32 130 Grand Street, New York

SALESMEN WANTED.

I wish ten more salesmen to sell my new Engraving.

"Now I lay me down to Sleep."

Old Agents say they never sold anything that sold so easily Exclusive control of territory given.

For particulars address

W. J. HOLLAND, Publisher,

2w32 Springfield, Mass.

LARD OIL,

NEATS FOOT OIL, OLIVE OIL, CASTOR OIL, SPERM OIL. For sale in large or small quantities by

CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE,

32 Corner Water St. and Market Square.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS,

and Summer Complaints incident to warm weather are cured by the CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, manufactured and sold by

CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE,

32 Druggist and Apothecary, Augusta, Me.

HAIR RESTORERS

Of all kinds, HAIR OILS and POMADES, with a great variety of Fancy and Toilet goods for sale at PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE. 32

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

In every town and village, an agent of either sex to engage in a light and profitable business, by which from $8 to $12 per week can be made. Persons having leisure evenings can make from 50 cts. to $1 per evening. A sample, with full particulars, sent by mail to all who inclose THREE letter stamps (9 cts.) and address

8w31* HARVEY BROWN & CO., Amoskeag, N. H.

SHOATS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale to the Farmers of Kennebec

Twenty Prime Shoats,

on reasonable terms.

Weeks' Mills, July 10, 1865. E. HANSON. 2w31*

CANKER WORMS.

MERRITT'S

PATENT TREE PROTECTOR.

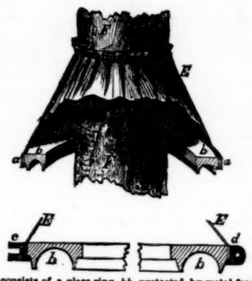
MADE AND SOLD BY THE

American Tree Protector Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

NO. 19 PHŒNIX, BUILDING,

Boston.



It consists of a glass ring, *bb*, protected by metal fender, *aa*, suspended from the tree, *F*, by a tent of cloth, *E*, which is clamped tightly between the glass ring *bb* and metal *aa*. The under side of the glass ring, *bb*, is an inverted groove about ½ of an inch in diameter.

No tree to which it is applied can be injured in the slightest degree by the Canker Worm.

The Protectors are made of the following sizes, measuring across the inside diameter, to wit, 2, 4, 6½, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22, 26½, 30 and 36 inches, and are sold at ten cents per inch, complete.

Descriptive Pamphlets can be had on application at the Treasurer's office, or will be sent by mail, post-paid.

Persons ordering by mail will please state the diameters of their trees. 3m32

AT COST.

ORGANDIE MUSLINS,

LENO CLOTHS,

POPLINS,

MOHAIRS,

And all

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

WHEELER & HOBSON.

Augusta, July, 1865. 31

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of July*, 1865.

UPON A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN BARTLETT, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 32*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*At a Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the second Monday of July*, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT signed by LOT STURTEVAN

Poetry.

"ME, TOO!"

"We'll seek for flowers in the woods,"
I heard a mother say:
"For in the shady solitudes
My children love to play.
"Come, Willie, call the other boys,
Ere falls the evening dew;
And then another little voice,
Soft pleading, said; "Me, too!"

Oh, childish heart that could not bear
Her name should be forgot!
Oh, childish love that longed to share
With all the common lot!
Such tone should ne'er be heard in vain,
So tremulous and true;
A link in that sweet household chain,
She claimed her right—"Me, too!"

But not alone in childhood's years
The heart gives out this cry;
'Tis hard amid the silent tears
Of life's deep agony.
The lonely soul, athirst for love,
Will cry as infants do;
And lift, all other tones above,
Its passionate "Me, too!"

Formed by One hand we live and die;
Before one throne we kneel;
The longings of humanity
Send up one deep appeal.
Our nature's tendrils intertwine,
Fed by one common dew;
None seek in solitude to pine,
Each heart-throb says "Me, too!"

God teaches us in rank to stand
Firm as brave spirits should;
Joined heart to heart, and hand to hand,
In holy brotherhood;
And casting off the ice of pride,
Wear warm hearts mild and true,
Nor from the weakest turn aside,
Who feebly cries: "Me, too!"

And, little child, who sweetly plead,
With love learnt long ere speech,
Lift up thy golden baby head
To hopes thou yet shalt reach;
For when His angels gather in
His holy ones and true,
In that fair garner thou shalt win
A place—He needs the too!

Our Story-Teller.

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

The sun was shining coyly down upon a little brown house, situated on the outskirts of a New England village, that seemed battling for a place and position among the grand old mountains by which it was surrounded. For, stretching away in every direction, dwellings nestled close up to the rugged sides of the hills, draped with evergreens, beautiful in a landscape, but detestable to the cultivators of the soil. Patches of soiled snow and sections of bare ground told of the warfare going on between winter and summer; and the larger amount of territory gained by the latter told plainly which would be the victor. Great brown apple trees in and around the village stretched their tiny buds imploringly toward the warm sunshine, like mendicants pleading for charity; while the few robins that had ventured into the disputed territory twittered among the bare branches, or sang pæans over the discomfiture of their old enemy, Winter.

But in the little brown house, almost hidden by tall lilacs and sweetbriar, a mother and daughter were conversing sadly of their present and future.

"It is no use, mother! This is the third time I have been repulsed. I was so sure of this situation, and now the principal sends word that Judge Whitcomb has recommended an old and experienced teacher, and that the place is secured for her. He seems to have something to do with every failure I have had as yet! I cannot understand it!"

"I am afraid I do, Lucy. Judge Whitcomb is wealthy and purse-proud, and knowing of the attachment between you and Morton, he wishes to keep you from a place as teacher in the village, thinking, perhaps, it will force you to find employment farther away."

The rich color flashed into the beautiful girl's cheeks, and a bright luster to her dark eyes.

"And you think that, too, is the reason he sent Morton away to pursue studies that are taught in our own school?"

"I do. And, furthermore, that he will continue to place every obstacle in your path that he possibly can. It is his boast that he never undertakes a thing in earnest and is foiled; and it is true, or nearly so, I believe, for I have known him for over twenty years."

"But he shall not succeed in this, or, at least not wholly. I will rise! I will become a successful teacher, and then—well then—the future must take care of itself," she said, more gently.

"Lucy, has Morton ever spoken to you of marriage? Ever asked you to become his wife?"

"Never, mother! We have been dear friends, always; and he has often told me that I was dearer to him than any one else on earth; nothing more."

"I thought I had your confidence, my daughter, and am glad that I was not mistaken. Now, would you be willing to leave this place and never see Morton Whitcomb again, if by so doing you could be sure of an advantageous position as teacher?"

"Oh, mother!" and a sharp pain at her heart told how precious was the love she had treasured there.

The mother watched the struggle with the same shrinking that she would have done a surgical operation that she thought unavoidable, and then said:

"I have been offered two thousand dollars for my place, as you know; and can still take it, if I wish. And while you were out for your answer, this morning, I received another letter from brother James, begging me to come to him and take charge of his motherless girls, and offering you a place as subordinate teacher in one of the most flourishing schools in the city where he resides, and at a salary much higher than you could expect to receive here, even as principal. Your young cousins also will take lessons from you on the piano, which he assures me shall not lessen your income."

"But is it one of the conditions that I shall never see Morton again?"

"Certainly not! But it is not likely that you will ever do so; if you go to Illinois to live, you will probably be forever separated. Bound by no pledge, why should he ever follow you there."

But Lucy Merryman was not so sure of this. Hope has a strong attachment for youth, while it merely flirts and coquettes with the old and middle-aged.

"I will go, mother," she said, cheerfully, "and then I shall be able to pay back something of the large amount—that you could so ill spare—that you have expended on my education."

"Not for that, Lucy, never!"

"But I wish to go, mother. I feel as if my hands were tied here. So many poor girls are educated here to teach that there are five for every place. I feel as if I could make my way to independence if it depended alone upon my own exertions; but this pushing another out of place to secure it is not to my taste."

"It is not pleasant, certainly; and your uncle assures me that good teachers are scarce, and Eastern ones always preferred. But here is the letter, read for yourself; and I will prepare myself to go out and give an answer to our would-be purchaser."

And she gave Lucy the letter and went, leaving her to read and ponder on her past, present and future.

Her father had been dead several years, and she had always resided in the village where she was born, with her mother, and was an only child. When the father died, he left them the little dwelling with its five acres of ground, and a few hundreds in bank. Mrs. Merryman wisely thought that a part of this surplus could not be better invested than in giving her daughter a superior education, so that, if left alone, she might be able to support herself. The village boasted an excellent school—as what New England village does not?—and at this she was kept until she had acquired all usually taught to young ladies in the institution. She had been educated to teach, and her sort of regal manners and easy carriage particularly fitted her for the office.

Among the boys at school was the son of Judge Whitcomb, a fine, noble fellow, about her own age, or a year older perhaps. When they were fourteen, they were pointed out by the older scholars as the "young lovers." It was amusing to observe the attention he paid her. He gathered the first spring flowers for her—carried her books and parcels—pulled off her muddy overshoes to spare her dainty fingers—produced an umbrella if it rained—and seemed by his actions generally to regard her as his peculiar charge. When teased by the older boys, as he often was, he would reply: "She has no father or brother, and I am sure somebody ought to care for and be kind to her!"

And as they grew older, by a sort of tacit consent, they were assigned to each other in all the little merrymakings incidental to a New England village. When making up a party for a sleigh-ride or pic-nic, the names of Morton Whitcomb and Lucy Merryman came as assuredly in the same sentence, as if one could not be present without the other. And thus their lives passed on until Lucy was eighteen.

Judge Whitcomb, the father of Morton, was a grave, taciturn man, loving his children dearly—they were all girls but Morton—but in his own peculiar manner. He never interested himself the least in their pleasures, but studied, planned and worked constantly for their future aggrandizement. He was the first in wealth and position in the village, and had at one time, by the voice of the people, been elevated to the second office of the State. And so his children must do as Judge Whitcomb ought to do! They must be well dressed and well educated, as his children; and when they were old enough to be settled in life, he should expect to settle them as Judge Whitcomb's children should be settled. A dissenting word from one of them he had never allowed; and the future held no such monstrosity to his mental vision.

But one day, as he sat reading, his attention was arrested by a conversation between Morton and one of his sisters, and in which the latter was tensing him about his fondness for Lucy Merryman. Some words thrown back by the brother startled him, and he raised his eyes, and through the open door—for he was in an adjoining room—looked upon his son, a boy no longer.

"He is a fine, manly-looking youth, certainly!" he thought, as he gazed more earnestly. "What if that poor widow's daughter should try to captivate him? I have heard—yes, known of such things! I must watch! Why it would ruin him!"

And he did watch, and became convinced there was danger.

"My son," said he, a few weeks later, "when does this term of school close?"

"In three weeks, Sir."

"How far have you progressed in your Latin?"

"I shall commence my second book in Virgil, next term, Sir."

"Very well; I propose sending you from home to school, for a term or two, before you enter college."

The son looked up in surprise, "May I ask why, Sir?"

"Certainly. I think it will be an advantage to you. Your studies will proceed the same, and contact with strangers will give you more confidence in your own powers, and better fit you for your collegiate course. I will speak to your mother to have your clothing prepared, and will go with you, at the proper time, to the principal of a school in Boston, who is a personal friend, and in whom I have much confidence."

The son had nothing to offer against this reasonable proposition, and at the time named by his father said good-bye to his village classmates, lingered long at a parting with Lucy Merryman, and then left his father's house for his first sojourn from it. Judge Whitcomb was the nominal postmaster of the village, but the business was usually attended to by an efficient deputy.

Morton and Lucy had promised, in that last parting, to correspond, and every week pretty little missives passed back and forth between them. The father had made no provisions for this, and, in fact, knew nothing of it. He had sent his son away, as he would once have shut him in a closet, to keep him out of mischief; and he had no more thoughts of his writing to a young lady without his leave than he would have had of his climbing from a window to escape the confinement.

But one day, being in the office in the absence of the clerk, Lucy Merryman came and dropped a letter in the box. When she was gone, he took it up to prepare it for its destination, and saw, to his surprise, the name and address of his son. He turned it over and over, read again and again the address. Yes, it was to his son! And he would give much to know what it contained! And why should he not know? Morton was a minor, and should be under his control in everything. Perhaps this thing had gone further than he had feared! The letter looked like it, certainly! And he must never be allowed to entangle himself with this girl to the blighting of all his future prospects. He examined the wafer; it was hardly dry yet; and the self-willed man, who would as soon have thought of committing murder as opening any other letter, reasoned himself into the belief that he had a perfect right to read his son's letters, and his knife slid under the wafer, and the open letter was before him.

It contained nothing to alarm, but something to gratify him. For in it Lucy told her friend of their proposed removal to Illinois, and gave him her future address—care of James Leonard.

When Judge Whitcomb opened the letter he intended to re-close it and send it to its address. But now, if he should suppress it—as he told himself he had a right to do—a point would be gained; yes, two, for he would blame her for not writing to him before she went away, and would lose all clue to her address, for the present at least. Judge Whitcomb was not a bad man; and hidden in his heart, beneath a crust of pride and self-esteem, was a warm love for his children. Morton was his darling, and around him gathered the choicest emotions of his nature. And had he suspected of the sorrow that he would subject him to by the act he contemplated, it would never have been committed. That the girl would fret some, he did not doubt. But what right had she to think of *him*? The only son of Judge Whitcomb? Her presumption ought to be punished! This last thought decided him; and with a steady hand he consigned it to the flames on that bright spring morning. And Morton Whitcomb recited poor lessons from wondering why no letters came, and Lucy Merryman wept bitter tears in her far away Western home for the answer that could not come.

As soon as Mrs Merryman was gone, Judge Whitcomb wrote a long letter to his son; and in a postscript conveyed the intelligence that Mrs. Merryman had sold her little place and gone West, for some advantage to her daughter, he had been told.

And thus the thread that had connected their lives so long and so closely was severed, and they went their separate ways with their first bitter lesson in distrust and suspicion. Mrs. Merryman had nearly three thousand dollars to place in the hands of her brother; and she took her place as housekeeper in his family, with honor to herself and advantage to him and his two motherless girls. Lucy, also had a pleasant home with them, and finally rose from her subordinate position to preceptress of the very popular school.

Mr. Leonard was a shrewd business man, and the funds entrusted to him by his widowed sister did not lay idle. By speculating in city property he soon doubled the amount; and venturing still father, he added more. And at the end of four years, with Lucy's wages included, they had ten thousand dollars in bank.

But, oh, how idle! how less than worthless it all seemed to Lucy when a violent disease attacked her mother, and she was forbidden to hope! Everything that money and the most agonizing care could do was done. But the mandate had gone forth, and Lucy Merryman was alone.

The mother's dying request had been to be buried by the husband of her youth, in the shadow of those grand old mountains, near which she was born; and the brother and the weeping daughter accompanied the remains to the village grave-yard. And thus Lucy Merryman returned to the place of her birth. They remained but a few days, as her uncle was a stranger, and without seeing Morton Whitcomb, who was transacting some business for his father in Boston, she returned with her uncle to his residence in Illinois.

But during her short stay she had met Judge Whitcomb, and he was particularly struck with her beautiful face, queenly manners, and all that combines to make an elegant woman. In Mr. Leonard his quick eye detected the man of business; and even a less acute one would have pronounced him one of cultivation and refinement. As *Judge Whitcomb* he called on him at his hotel, invited him to his house, and offered him all the attention that one gentleman need offer another.

When Morton returned and found that Lucy Merryman had been back, grief-laden and desolate, and the old love dream of his boyhood swept and surged in his heart as of old, and he longed to soothe and cheer her, as in those early days. But when his father, in his usual business-like manner, spoke of her great personal beauty, dignified manners and good connections, and then added: "And her uncle tells me she is regarded as one of the most successful teachers of the State," the canker spot burned again, and he said, bitterly:

"Then she has obtained all she craved and her best friends should be satisfied."

The father had never been quite satisfied with Morton. He had not made the man his boyhood promised. The gay, light-hearted youth had become sarcastic and cynical. He was not fond of female society, and sometimes spoke sneeringly of affection between the sexes. Coldly polite to all, the inner temple of his heart seemed closed and distrust guarded the portal.

"Morton, why do you say that? Did you ever care for her?"

It was unlike his father to ask such a question, that he stared an instant before replying: "Yes, as I shall never care for another. But she threw me away as an impediment in her path, in her mad career to position and wealth. If she has gained the first, the latter will surely come; and if she is gratified her friends should not complain; and for one, I will not."

"You were so young Morton, when she went away, that you ought to have forgotten that boyish fancy, and long ere this have found one on whom to bestow your heart and name."

"Perhaps! But you see I have not, nor with my present estimate of female constancy you will not be troubled to set up a seperate establishment very soon."

That proud man looked on his son for a moment, irresolute; but his love was stronger than his pride. The destroying of that letter he had ever regarded as but removing a dangerous plaything from his child; but this outraging the feelings of a man was crime; and at last he had come to see it as such, and bowed his head for an instant upon his hands. The son rose to go.

"Come back, Morton, he said. "Did I ever wrong you as a child?"

"Never!" he replied, in tones of surprise.

"Then I will not longer, as a man. I thought I was doing right! Thought I was taking a step to eventually enhance your hapiness; and if I erred, as I fear I did, it was from my jealous care for you. I did not think you would suffer much, or for long. But I find I was mistaken and regret the act. *I* broke up your correspondence with Lucy Merryman."

"You, father?"

"Yes, I kept back the letters in which she informed you of the contemplated removal, and gave her future address."

"And she has been left, through all these long years, to suppose the neglect was mine?"

"Yes, but I did not think—"

"Enough! She shall know now! I will write—no, I will go!"

And the next train of cars that went whirring through among the mountains, westward, numbered Morton Whitcomb among its passengers.

Before leaving, the father had placed a sealed note in his hands, addressed to Miss Lucy Merryman; and with the words, "You will not have to humble yourself to accuse your father, the note explains all."

Miss Merryman had not taken her place in school since the death of her mother, and was one day wandering, listless and sad, about the beautiful grounds surrounding her uncle's residence.

She had succeeded in all things beyond her most sanguine expectations. As a teacher she was unrivalled; and she had a host of warm friends, and was treated as a beloved daughter in her uncle's house, that now boasted a second mistress. In fact, had become all she had resolved to become when she had said so firmly, "I will rise—I will succeed, and the future must take care of itself!" in that little brown house, on that long ago spring morning. But was she happy? Her dear mother was asleep under sods, not yet green; and hidden away in the secret chamber of memory was that early love that had promised so much and given so little.

She stooped to gather a flower, and as she turned, on rising, Morton Whitcomb stood before her.

"Why had he come, if he could not explain his unaccountable silence?" she asked herself, and laid her hand in his, believing what she most wished to believe.

"Will you come in?" she said, her eyes dropping before his earnest gaze.

"Not now, Lucy; sit with me in this garden chair for a little while, please. I have much to say to you, and would say it here." He spoke in his old, loving tones, and she suffered him to retain her hand and lead her to the seat.

"I have a letter for you, Lucy," and he handed her the note.

"At last!" she said, raising her eyes to his.

"Spare me," he replied, "until you read it."

And she did read all the humiliating confession of the proud man, who had humbled himself from love to his son.

"How dared he tamper with my letter!" she said, her cheeks burning and her eyes flashing with indignation.

"He is my father, Lucy!"

"Yes, and as your father, I forgive him."

"Thank you!" and drawing her closer to him, he said: "One more boon; may he be yours in name? Will you be my wife, Lucy, and be as you have ever been to me, the dearest object on earth!"

The angry spot faded from her cheeks, and the love-light came softly to her eyes, as she answered gently:

"I will be your wife, Morton; and, oh, love me always, for there are but few to do so now!"

Six weeks later Lucy returned a bride to the home of her childhood. No one but themselves and the regretful father knew of their long estrangement.

The ten thousand dollars in her own right was a nine days' wonder to the gossips, but to no one was it more of a surprise than to her husband and Judge Whitcomb.

"And so my consummate folly came near cheating you out of a fortune as well as a wife!" he said to his son, when informed of the fact. "Well, old heads are poor caterers for young hearts."—*Home Weekly.*

Miscellaneous.

CHECKING PERSPIRATION.

Edward Everett, the finished scholar, the accomplished diplomatist, the orator, the statesman, the patriot, become overheated in testifying in a court room, on Monday morning, went to Faneuil Hall, which was cold sat in a draft of air until his turn came to speak: "but my hands and feet were ice, my lungs on fire. In this condition, I had to go and spend three hous in the court-room." He died in less than a week from this checking of the perspiration. It was enough to kill any man.

Professor Mitchell, the gallant soldier, and the most eloquent astronomical lecturer that has ever lived, while in a state of perspiration in yellow-fever, the certain sign of recovery, left his bed, went into another, become chilled in a moment and died the same night.

If while perspiring, or while something warmer than usual, from exercise or a heated room, there is a sudden exposure in stillness, to a still, cold air, or to raw damp atmosphere, or to a draft, whether at an open window or door, or street corner, an inevitable result is a violent and instantaneous closing of the pores of the skin, by which waste and impure matters, which were making their way out of the system, are compelled to seek an exit through some weaker part, not the natural one, and harm to that part is the result. The idea is presented by saying that the cold is settled in that part. To illustrate:

A Lady was about getting into a small boat to cross the Delaware; but wishing to get an orange at a fruit stand, she ran up the bank of the river, and on her return found herself much heated, for it was summer; but there was a little wind on the water, and the clothing soon felt cold to her. The next morning she had a severe cold, which settled on her lungs, and within the year she died of consumption.

A stout strong man was working in a garden in May. Feeling a little tired about noon, he sat down in the shade of the house and fell asleep. He waked up chilly. Inflammation of the lungs ending, after two years of great suffering, in consumption. On opening his chest, there was such an extensive decay that the yellow matter was scooped out by the cupful.

Multitudes of women lose health and life every year, in one or two ways: by busying themselves in a warm kitchen until weary, and then throwing themselves on a bed or sofa without covering, and perhaps in a room without fire; or by removing the outer clothing, and perhaps changing the dress for a more common one, as soon as they enter the house after a walk or shopping. The rule should be invariably to go at once to a warm room and keep on all the clothing at least for five or ten minutes, until the forehead is perfectly dry. In all weathers, if you have to walk or ride and on any occasion, do the riding first.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

RULES TO OBSERVE WHEN YOU TAKE A GUN IN YOUR HAND.

Whenever you take a gun in your hand, inquire if it is loaded. Should there be no person to answer you, if the gun is a muzzle loader, place the butt on the ground, outside the left foot, having previously fixed the hammer at half-cock, and, holding the muzzle in a forward direction, clear of your person, draw the ramrod, and insert it gently into the barrel. If there is a charge in, you will feel the "thud" of the ramrod upon it, while the rod's upper end will project about three fingers' breadth above the muzzle of the gun. Should the piece not be loaded, the ramrod will sink right down, and the broad metal end will soon announce the empty barrel by the tap against the breech-plug. Never handle a loaded gun except for the purpose of discharging it, and never, at any time, in jest or earnest, point a gun at any living thing you don't deliberately intend to kill.

☞ If a train moving at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour were stopped instantaneously, the passengers would experience a concussion equal to that of a body falling from a height of nineteen feet; they would be hurled against the sides of the carriage with a force equal to that which they would be exposed to in falling from a window on the second floor of a house. If the train were moving at the rate of thirty miles per hour, they might as well fall from a height of three pairs of stairs; and an express train would, in point of fact, make them fall from a fourth story. Instantaneous breaks are therefore to be avoided if possible.

NEW ENGLAND VILLAGES FORTY YEARS AGO.

Thirty or forty years ago there was scattered about our Southern New England a great many quiet inland towns, numbering from a thousand to two or three thousand inhabitants, which boasted a little old-fashioned "society" of their own—which had their important men who were airs to some snug country property, and their gambrel-roofed houses oderous with traditions of old time visits by some worthies of the colonial period or of the Revolution. The good, prim dames, in starched caps and spectacles, who presided over such houses, were proud of their tidy parlors, of their old India China, of their beds of thyme and sage in the garden, of their big family Bible with brazen clasps, and most times of their minister.

One Orthodox Congregational Society extended its benignant patronage over all the people of such town; or, if a stray Episcopalian or Seven-day Baptist were here and there living under the wing of the parish, they were regarded with a serene and stately gravity, as necessary exceptions to the law of Divine Providence, like scattered instances of red hair or bow legs in otherwise well favored families.

There were no wires stretching over the country to shock the nerves of the good gossips with the thought that their neighbors knew more than they. There were no heathenism of the cities, no tenpins, no travelling circus, no progressive young men of heretical tendencies. Such towns were as quiet as a sheep fold. Sauntering down their broad central street, along which all the houses were clustered with a somewhat dreary uniformity of aspect, one might, of a summer's day, hear the rumble of the town mill in some adjoining valley, busy with the town grist; in autumn, the flip-flap of the flails came pulsing on the ear from half a score of wide open barns that yawned with plenty; and in winter the clang of axes on the near hills smote sharply upon the frosty stillness, and would be straitway followed by the booming crash of some great tree.—*Donald G. Mitchell.*

MANNERS AT HOME.

Two great men, at whose feet the generations since their time have sat to learn wisdom, were Sir Matthew Hale and Richard Baxter. The last named has left an interesting picture of their intercourse with each other, as follows:

"The manner of our converse was as suitable to my inclination as the matter, for whereas many bred in the Universities, and called scholars, have not the wit, manners and patience to hear those with whom they discourse speak to the end; but through list and impotency cannot hold, but cut off a man's speech, when they hear anything that urgeth them, before the latter part make the former intelligible or strong, like scolds than scholars; as if they commanded silence at the end of each sentence to him that speaketh, or else would have two talk at once—I do not remember that ever he and I did interrupt each other in any discourse. His wisdom and accustomed patience caused him still to stay for the end. And though my disposition has too much forwardness to speak, I had not so little wit or manners as to interrupt him; whereby we far better understood each other than we could have done in chopping and mained discourse."

Now, the reader may consider this a small matter—a mere punctilio of politeness. What was not beneath the notice and practice of such minds as Baxter's and Judge Hale's can, however, scarcely be thought beneath the notice and practice of commoner men. Was not this small observance of good manners a token of something deeper and nobler, even of a mastery over the impatience of human nature? And when we hear and see in families the very opposite, the quick contradiction, the rude breaking-in upon each other's speech, we may conclude readily that there is a deeper fault than mere surface impetuosity; there is generally the ungoverned temper, the rash and thoughtless heart.—*Christian World.*

☞ Once give your mind up to suspicion and fear, and there will be found food enough for it In the stillest night the air is filled with sounds for the ear that is resolved to listen.

THE BEST KNOWN FERTILIZER.

FLOUR OF BONE.

EAGLE BRAND.

This article is distinguished from *Bone Meal* and *Bone Screenings* and from all preparation of Bone with vitrol, by being "floured" from the broken, unburned bone, in the same manner that flour is made from grain, *without chemical process, mixture or adulteration.*

The following quotations from Professor Liebig, recognized as the very first authority, are of the highest importance to all interested in agriculture:—

"Bone dust is the agent best adapted to supply phosphate of lime to the deeper layers of the arable soil, *for which purpose the superphosphates are not suitable.*"

"Forty pounds of finely ground bone (if unadulterated) furnish more than twenty-two pounds of pure phosphate."

"One pound of bone produces, in three season, ten pounds of corn; while one pound of guano, in a course of five years, makes five pounds of corn."

The above quotations from Liebig, who is the best authority in regard to the facts, as well as the science of agriculture, in Europe, show clearly that a pound of bone is worth more than two and one half pounds of Peruvian guano, when time and effect are both taken into account. But crushed bone is several years in producing its full effect. The reason is, that the fragments being of a viable size, require a long time to dissolve. We reduce the bone to a *fine flour*, and thus enable the fruit and grain grower to use a much smaller quantity, and to obtain the *same season*, all the benefit of what he uses. In this state of flour, it *immediately* assimilates with the soil, decomposition *at once* goes on, and the full value is reached in the first season.

At the same time, the phosphate of lime and ammonia, stored up in the particles of bone, are not so easily or so rapidly dissolved as to be washed away and wasted; nor will the ammonia evaporate and be lost in the air, as is the case with guano when exposed.

There can be no question that this article of "Flour of Bone" is the most valuable and *reliable* fertiliser that has ever been offered for sale in this country.

Bone is the most powerful, valuable and sure fertilising agent in the world. *We guarantee our article of "Flour of Bone" to be perfectly pure bone, without admixture or adulteration whatever.* The chemical analysis is as follows:—

"I have made a chemical analysis of the 'Flour of Bone' manufactured by the Boston Milling and Manufacturing Co., and find it contains 42 per cent. of phosphate of lime, and 41 5-10 per cent. of animal matter. It is free from any adulteration, and in such a fine state of division as to render it capable of undergoing radid decomposition in the soil; and the ammonia produced by the decay of the animal matter acts as a powerful stimulant to the growth of plants, and increases their power in appropriating the phosphate of lime, which is required for the perfection of the fruit or seeds.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
State Assayer.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1865.

The strongest certificates in its favor are furnished by those who have used it. Send for a pamphlet containing full information, directions for use, and testimonials.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

"BOSTON MILLING AND MANUF'T CO."

TOGETHER WITH

Crushed Bone, Ground and Crushed

Unburned Oyster Shells, etc.

A. F. DEVEREUX & CO.,

2eowly25 AGENTS. 15 MERCHANTS' ROW.

CHARLES K. PARTRIDGE,
(*Successor to C. F. Potter & Co.*)
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
And dealer in
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DRUGS
AND
TOILET GOODS.
Corner of Water St. and Market Square,
May 19, 1865. AUGUSTA, ME. 24

MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS,
ONE TO TWELVE STOPS!
IN CASES OF

Black Walnut,	$110 to $600 each.
Carved and Panelled Walnut,	200 to 600 each.
Dappled Walnut,	200 each.
Oak,	110 to 600 each.
Oak, with Walnut Carvings,	200 to 400 each.
Rosewood,	125 to 800 each.
Ebony, engraved and gilt,	250 to 700 each.
Black Walnut and Ebony, richly carved and paneled,	1200 each.

These instruments are conceded by musical connoisseurs to be unrivalled by any other of their general class, whether European or American. A recent number of the Leipsic Signale, the leading musical journal of Germany admits their superiority.

For indorsement of the superiority of these instruments the manufacturers refer with confidence to the most eminent organists and artists generally of New York and other principal cities.

The attention of those desiring very elegant furniture is invited to several new styles, just finished. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail to any address.

SALESROOMS:
274 Washington Street, Boston.
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NEW GOODS!
We have just received
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
SMALL WARES,
WOOLENS,
COTTONS, &c.
Which we will sell at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
24 HAMLEN & SMITH.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June*, 1865.

GEORGE S. FLOOD, Administrator de bonis non, on the Estate of Calvin Taylor, late of Clinton, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz.: the homestead farm of the deceased, situate in Clinton:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June*, 1865.

FRANCIS E. WEBB, Administrator on the Estate of Samuel C. White, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell at public or private sale, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The house and lot at Winthrop Village, known as the Vose house and lot:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June*, 1865.

JOHN MAY, Administrator on the Estate of George S. Morrill, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts &c., viz: A parcel of land in Winthrop, bounded on the north by land of I. N. Metcalf, on the east by land of M. H. Metcalf, on the south by land of O. Williams and on the west by Winthrop upper pond, containing ten acres:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June*, 1865.

DANIEL H. THING, Guardian of Relief E. Gordon and Elbridge G. Gordon, of Mount Vernon, in said County, minors, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said wards in the estate of Samuel Gordon, late of Mount Vernon:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June*, 1865.

The Commissioners appointed to make partition of the real estate of which Ebenezer Harriman, late of Litchfield, in said County, died seized, amongst the parties owning shares therein, having made return of their doings:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June*. 1865.

BETSEY ELLEN YOUNG, widow of George L. Young, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta on the fourth Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June*. 1865.

WILLIAM PERCIVAL, Guardian of Bulsana O., Hannah P., Samuel A., and Lillie E. Taylor, of China, in said County, minors, having presented his account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta on the fourth Monday of June*, 1865.

JASON CHADWICK, late of CHINA,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

June 26, 1865. 30* AUGUSTUS W. CHADWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

ELISHA CLARK, late of CHINA,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

June 26, 1865. 30* ALBERT H CLARK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

ABRAHAM McLAUGHLIN, late of CHINA,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

June 26, 1865. 30* WILLIAM PERCIVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator de bonis non, on the estate of

CALVIN TAYLOR, late of CLINTON,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

June 26, 1865. 30* GEORGE S. FLOOD.

FLOUR OF BONE—WARRANTED PURE.

THE attention of Farmers, and others interested, is requested to the above article. It is the most valuable and reliable fertiliser in the world. The following statements from Liebig, the best authority in such matters, show that it is for the interest of persons requiring fertilizers to use FLOUR OF BONE

"Bone Dust is the agent best adapted to supply phosphate of lime to the deep layers of the arable soil, for which purpose the superphosphates are not suitable."

"One pound of Bone Flour produces in three seasons ten pounds of corn; while one pound of guano, in a course of five years makes five pounds."

Flour of Bone is distinguished from Bone Meal and Bone Screenings and from all preparations of bone with vicrol, by being "floured" from the *broken unburned* bone, in the same manner that flour is made from grain. It contains one half more phosphate than guano, and will not burn the soil.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. For sale by A. F. DEVEREUX & CO., Agents Boston Milling and Manufacturing Co., 15 Merchant's Row, Boston, and by all Agricultural Stores in New England. 29t9

P. $100. B.

MANLEY & HINDS,
U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENCY FOR MAINE

and all other claims against the State or United States promptly collected. PENSION and PRIZE MONEY obtained. Bills for board and transportation made and collected. OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS with the ORDINANCE, QUARTERMASTER'S and TREASURY DEPARTMENTS settled. Stoppages of Pay removed. Certificates of non-indebtedness obtained. All claims against the Government collected with despatch. No charge made unless successful. Advice free. Col. Hinds, the junior member of the firm, has been for the last four years in Washington connected with the different departments, the experience of which makes him thoroughly conversant with the rules adopted in the settlement of the various claims by the different Bureaus. For the last year he has been State Agent at Washington. The senior member of the firm will still continue to devote his attention to the business

OFFICES. { 378 F Street WASHINGTON, D. C., Corner of Bridge & Water Sts., AUGUSTA, Me.

REFERENCES.

HON. SAMUEL CONY, Governor of Maine; HON. JOHN L. HODSDON, Adjutant General of Maine; and over 4000 Officers and Soldiers for whom business has been done during the past year.

J. H. MANLEY, B. H. HINDS.
Augusta, Dec. 1, 1864. 52

UNITED STATES WAR CLAIM
AGENCY.
SETH E. BEEDY & CO.,
Office, 145 Meonian Building, nearly opposite the Stanley House.
AUGUSTA, ME.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, AND BOUNTY LAND OBTAINED.

$100 BOUNTY! $402

Obtained for Soldiers Discharged from the U. S. Service by reason of wounds received in Battle, on Skirmish, on Picket or in Action, or in the line of duty, or the FULL BOUNTY promised at the time of enlistment. Also:

$100 Bounty to the Widows or Children of *NINE MONTHS* Volunteers killed in service.

Discharged Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, or their heirs can procure their PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY and PRIZE MONEY, at this Agency, at *Fees established by Act of Congress*, and in as short a time as at any Agency in the United States.

PENSIONS for Mother, Sisters, or Orphan Children obtained promptly.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS SETTLED,

And